

The American Genealogist

Whole No. 145 January 1961 Vol. 37, No. 1

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Published quarterly. Subscription rates: \$6.00 per volume. Single issues: \$2.00 each. Owner and publisher: Donald Lines Jacobus. Editorial and business address: Box 3042, Westville Station, New Haven 15, Conn.

Statement of ownership, etc., required by law, will be found on the inside of the back cover.

Entered as Second Class Mailings at New Haven, Conn., June 13, 1958, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

Whole Number 145

Volume 37, No. 1

January 1961

FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND, ASSESSMENT LIST OF 1709

Contributed by Kenn Stryker-Rodda

In the Spring of 1959 Rutgers University Library acquired the very well preserved assessment list of Flatbush that is reproduced below by permission of Donald A. Sinclair, Curator of Special Collections, who not only called it to the attention of the contributor but also was most helpful in checking the transliteration of the Dutch script and the translation of the Dutch entries.

This document is significant because hitherto there has been available no list of the heads of families for the town between that of about 1698 and that of 1738.

Before each name a number has been placed for ready reference to the notes appended. An Asterisk has been placed after each name that appears in substantially the same form on the "1698" census. The only other departures from the original are the omission of the breve regularly placed over each u and of the macron over each y.

The mathematically inclined reader will find that the assessed valuation is not always in accord with the scale given at the end, and that the total valuation for the town is not the sum of the individual items. It will also be found that the tax rate was approximately 3 1/6 per cent.

1709 Lyst van het assesement van Midwout

	Land bests negers				Sch.	L	S
1. Josep Hegeman*	101	9	2	0	63	5	
2. Abigaël Leffertse	176	17	2	0	106	15	
3. Jan van der bilt	62	9	1	0	40	15	
4. Abram Hegeman*	75	5	1	0	44	5	
5. Cornelis van wyk	108	12	2	0	69	0	
6. ares van de bilt*	105	11	1	0	63	16	
7. adriaen Reyerse*	0	6	1	0	7	10	
8. Marte adriaense*	150	14	1	0	88	10	
9. denys van duyn*	60	7	1	0	37	15	
10. Roelof ver kerk	63	11	4	12	53	11	
11. Louwerens van ditmarse	0	6	0	0	4	10	

12. Jan van der veer*	139	11	1	5	81	10
13. Jan ditmarse*	128	11	2	0	78	5
14. Henderik Hoogland	0	4	0	0	6	0
15. dirk Hoogland*	52	3	0	0	28	5
16. Daniel polhemus*	105	10	1	9	64	7
17. Willem Hoogland	77	8	1	0	47	10
18. Ryk Hendericx*	74	8	2	0	49	0
19. Jacop Hendericx*	153	7	2	0	94	15
20. Johannes subijn	0	4	0	0	12	0
21. Engelbert lott*	107	16	2	0	71	10
22. Marta simsom	39	8	2	0	34	14
23. Jan Walderom	0	2	0	0	10	10
24. syme Hanse*	0	6	0	0	4	10
25. Jacop boogh	0	3	0	0	8	5
26. Jan bennem*	0	4	0	0	11	0
27. Lucrecia Hegeman	0	5	1	0	12	15
28. beniemyn Hegeman*	0	4	1	0	12	0
29. Johannes symese*	0	3	1	0	11	5
30. Coll filkes	6	4	1	0	9	0
31. Reynier aartse*	0	4	1	0	6	0
32. ouke Reynierse	68	14	0	0	44	10
33. Matys Luysters	54	7	0	0	32	5
34. Jan Stryker	12	4	0	0	9	0
35. Giliam Kornell	108	8	2	0	70	0
36. anderis subyn	29	6	1	8	27	14
37. Jannetie Hegeman	63	11	0	8	41	0
38. Stoffel parbasko*	95	12	2	14	64	12
39. Henderik willemse*	62	8	0	6	37	18
40. Cornelis wykoff*	186	17	2	20	114	11
41. Isack Snediker	123	12	0	6	71	8
42. Isack Hegeman	62	7	0	6	37	3
43. Marritie blom*	61	9	0	7	38	6
44. Gerret stryker*	62	11	1	6	43	3

[on reverse]

	Land	best	n	S	L	S
45. Geertruy burem*	65	10	1	8	44	4
46. Jan vlit*	127	11	1	0	74	15
47. Jan bennet	111	11	0	0	63	15
48. Rem Remse*	63	12	1	8	44	14
49. Johannes Cornel	95	9	1	10	56	15
50. daniel Remse*	64	7	0	0	45	5
51. dominicus van der veer	0	6	1	0	36	10
52. Henderik kip*	0	3	0	0	8	5
53. Cap't Stryker	108	11	2	0	73	5
54. Cornelis kornell	104	7	1	0	60	5
55. Evert van wikelen	63	9	1	6	42	3
56. Eldert Luykese	40	0	0	0	20	0
57. Henderik Lott	153	0	0	0	76	10
58. Jan stevese	100	0	0	0	50	0
59. Gysbert Janse*	0	1	0	0	6	15

60. symen Hanses*	46	0	0	0	23	0
61. Engelbert lott*	92	0	0	0	46	0
62. matys luysters*	22	0	0	0	11	0
63. Cap't Stryker	22	0	0	0	11	0
64. Rem Remse*	30	0	0	0	15	0
65. Coll beekman*	9	6	2	0	40	0
66. M ^r Schenk	9	0	1	0	30	10
67. Daniel marteno*	0	0	1	0	12	0

In the margin, below the name of Gysbert Janse but possibly referring to him, appears the notation "K. loten," which may indicate his occupancy of lots owned by the church.

Before "Coll beekman" there appears in the margin "koop luynden," probably to indicate that he was a merchant, though the noun is plural.

At the end of the assessment list appear the following notations:

"De taxt quam te beloopen 87 pond 10 Schellingen 6 Pens.

"Een Acker Land quam tot 10 Schellingen.

"Een neger 3 pond Een paert of beest 15 Schellingen.

"Een Schaep 3 Schellingen.

"Het pond was beswaert 25 1/2 Stuyvers."

A rough translation would yield; "The tax came to the amount 87 pounds, 10 shillings, 6 pence. An acre of land came to 9 i.e., was assessed at) 10 shillings. A negro, 3 pounds. A horse or (other large) animal, 15 shillings. A sheep, 3 shillings. The pound was worth 25 1/2 stuyvers."

The last remark indicates that the assessor was still thinking in terms of Dutch money, though he was using such un-Dutch words as "quam."

On another part of the sheet, but written in a direction perpendicular to that of the assessment list, seemingly by the same hand, are four notations concerning the expenditure of town funds. The first two items appear to have been written at one time and the last two at another, which may account for the lack of chronological order.

"A^o 1679 Den 31 Mayus Aan Cornelis Van Steenwyk voor wissel naa Hollandt 460 Guld. 15 Stuyvers. [May 31, 1679. To Cornelis Van Steenwyk for a bill-of-exchange to Holland. 460 guilders, 15 stuyvers.]

"1696 Den 31 July. betaelt voor de Vraght van d^o Lupardus 812 Guld. 10 Stuyv. [July 31, 1696. Paid for the passage of Domine Lupardus 812 guilders, 10 stuyvers.]

"1687 Aan Cornelis barentse Jan ouke & Reynier aartse voor 't dorp. 482 Guld. [1687. To Cornelis barentse, Jan Ouke and Reynier Aartse for the town. 482 guilders.]

"1687 Aan 't huys van d^o Rudolphus Varix Soo ann beekman & verschyde andere aan diverse perselen. Komt tot 650 Guld." [1687. To the house of Domine Rudolphus Varick and also to Beekman and various others in divers parcels (various amounts). Comes to 650 guilders.]

The Cornelis Barentse was probably Cornelis Barentse Van Wyk.

Notes

The following notes give the probable identification of those not on the "1698" census, together with variations of spelling from that of the census.

2. Abigail Van Nuyse, widow of Leffert Pieterse*
3. Oldest of the ten children of Ares*
11. Son of Jan*
20. Probably Joannes Seubring*
22. Widow of James Simson*
27. Widow of Denys Hegeman*
30. Henry ffilkin*
32. Son of #31.
34. Son of Pieter (Capt.) Stryker*
35. Son of Pieter Cornel; bought, in 1708, the Flatbush property of Gysbert Jantz*
37. Jannetie Ariens, widow of Jacobus Hegeman*
41. Son of Gerret Janse Snediker of New Lotts.
43. Widow of Jan Barentse
45. Geertruyd De Beavois, widow of Jacop Willemse Van Boerum
49. Joannes Willemse*
51. Son of Cornelis Vanderveer*
53. Pieter Stryker*
54. Cornelis Willemse*
55. Evert Wikly*
56. Not a son of Lucas Van Voorhees as asserted by Bergen. His 40 acres, on the Eldert Lane boundary, were considered in Queens County when purchased.
58. On Flatlands census of "1698." If Jan Stevense Voorhees, his land was partly in each town, at the Paerdegat.
- 61, 63, 64. Apparently second properties, probably in the New Lotts, and not yet stocked.
65. Gerardus Willemse Beekman
66. Johannes Schenck, schoolmaster and town clerk

REBECCA AYRAULT THE SECOND WIFE
OF TIMOTHY⁴ LESTER, OF PRESTON, CONN.

By Ada R. Chase of Norwich, Conn.

Timothy⁴ Lester of Preston (the part now Griswold), Conn., was born 27 Aug. 1718 [Preston V.R. 1:16], son of Andrew and Lydia, and died there 17 Feb. 1795 aged 77 [*ibid.*, 2:157]. He belonged to the North or Second Society of Preston and served on a committee to have the care of a fund for the support of the minister. For an account of this, see Phillips, History of Griswold, Conn., 1929, pp. 62, 63.

He married first, 1 Oct. 1741 [Preston V.R. 1:122], Mehitable Belcher, baptized at Milton, Mass., 9 Nov. 1718 [New England Hist. & Gen. Register, 23:254], the daughter of Moses and Hannah (Lion) Belcher of Milton, Mass., and Preston, Conn. In the Patchogue Cemetery, Griswold, a gravestone reads: "Here lies the Body of Mr. Moses Belcher the first deacon of the 2d Church in Preston who Died May the 4th, A.D. 1728 in the 56th year of his age. A saint carried ye white stone of Absolution in his bosom & fears not the day of judgment." Hannah Lion was the daughter of George and Hannah (Tolman) Lion of Milton [*ibid.*, 23:254; 36:303; 60:135].

In the settlement of the estate of Elisha Belcher, his brothers William Belcher and Elijah Belcher and Stephen Tucker (the husband of a sister, Hannah Belcher) quitclaimed to their loving sister, Mehitable Belcher, a minor, a certain piece of land in Preston, 7 Feb. 1731/2 [Preston Deeds, 5:269]. On this land in 1756 Timothy Lester built his "mansion house" where he lived and died. It is still standing, a large house of sixteen rooms. During the Revolution it served as a garrison house and drills were held in the neighboring fields.

Soon after the death of Mehitable, 9 Mar. 1776 [Preston V.R. 2:157], in 58th year [gravestone], Timothy married second, 3 July 1776 [*ibid.*, 2:157], Rebecca Ayrault of Preston.

Children by first wife [Preston V.R. 1:122]:

- i. Mary, b. 1 Apr. 1743; m. Allen (by her father's will).
- ii. Mehitable, b. 1 May 1746; d. 3 Mar. 1774 (g.s.); m. 26 Dec. 1765 (Preston V.R. 2:136) Wheeler Colt, as his second wife.
- iii. Timothy, b. 18 Mar. 1748; m. 7 Dec. 1776 (Preston V.R. 2:127) Elizabeth Kinne.
- iv. Moses, b. 10 Oct. 1750; d. Nov. 1815 (g.s.); m. 25 Nov. 1773 (Preston V.R. 2:146) Lydia Lord, who d. 19 Dec. 1806 ae. 57, and he m. (2) 1807 Sarah Woodbridge (Lord Gen., p. 346).

- v. Elijah, b. 24 May 1753; m. 7 Feb. 1782 (Preston V.R. 2:173) Damaris Lord.
- vi. Lydia, b. 24 Mar. 1756; m. Paine (by her father's will).
- vii. Elisha, b. 19 Nov. 1759; m. 3 Jan. 1783 (Preston V.R. 2:184) Betsey Freeman.

Children by second wife (Preston V.R. 2:157):

- viii. Rebecca, b. 11 June 1777; m. 8 Dec. 1796 Henry Brewster (Preston V.R. 2:190). They had a son, Henry Ayrault Brewster (Brewster Gen., p. 338).
- ix. Mehitable, b. 2 Mar. 1779; d. 1 Nov. 1794 (Preston V.R. 2:157).
- x. Harte, b. 4 Mar. 1782; m. 8 June 1800 (Preston V.R. 2:208) Lemuel Pomeroy of Pittsfield, Mass.

Timothy Lester died 17 Feb. 1795 aged 77 [Preston V.R. 2:157]. In his will, dated 18 Nov. 1794, proved 2 Mar. 1795, he gives to loving wife Rebecca Lester his best bed and furniture, "And all the silver Plate which belonged to her before Marriage." He left her other things and the use of part of the house "so long as she remains My Widow and no longer."

The Ayraults were French Huguenots. Peter, the first to come over, was a physician. He lived in North Kingstown, East Greenwich and Newport, R. I., and died circa 1711. His will mentions old silver plate. He married Frances —, born circa 1640, died 3 Jan. 1712. [Austin, Gen. Dict. R.I., p. 7.]

His son, Daniel Ayrault, born 8 Sept. 1676, died 25 Jan. 1764, married first, 9 May 1703, Mary Robineau, born 29 July 1684, died 5 Jan. 1729, daughter of — and Judith (—) Robinson. [Ibid.] He married second, 17 Apr. 1737, Rebecca Neargrass, widow of Edward, born 1687, died 5 Feb. 1741. He had twelve children by his first wife.

The third child, Daniel Ayrault, was born 2 Nov. 1707 [East Greenwich V.R. 2:3], and married first, 3 July 1735 [V. Rec. R.I. 10:462], Susanna Neargrass, perhaps the daughter of Edward and Rebecca (—) Neargrass. They had six children. He married second, 3 Mar. 1745 [ibid., 10:434], Hart Brenton, daughter of Jahleel and Frances (Cranston) Brenton, who was born 26 Feb. 1723 [Austin, op. cit., p. 255]. She was the granddaughter of Gov. Samuel and Mary (Hart) Cranston [ibid., p. 60]. Daniel Ayrault served as a Deputy from Newport to the General Assembly, 1757-1760 [Rec. of Colony of R.I., 6:43, 88, 143, 205, 249].

Daniel and Susanna Ayrault had children [V. Rec. R.I., 10:479, 480]: Mary, bp. 18 Apr. 1736; Peter, bp. 19 June 1737; Stephen, bp. 5 Nov. 1738; Rebecca, bp. 27 Jan. 1740, m. 3 July 1776 Timothy Lester; Daniel, bp.

12 July 1741; and Mary, bp. 5 Aug. 1742. Daniel and Hart Ayrault had: Frances, bp. 24 Aug. 1747; Ann, bp. 30 Nov. 1749; and perhaps others.

It seems reasonable to accept as a fact that it was this Rebecca Ayrault who married, as his second wife, Timothy Lester. She was only five years old at the time of her father's second marriage, so would have been raised by her stepmother. This would account for the naming of her daughter, Harte.

WILLIAM SPENCER'S DAUGHTER ELIZABETH
THE WELLMAN FAMILY

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

The children of William¹ Spencer by his wife Agnes Tucker were Elizabeth, Sarah, and Samuel. Samuel is discussed adequately in Mr. Jacobus' study of the four Spencer brothers [*supra*, 27:165 f.], and I have myself paid sufficient attention to Sarah in connection with the Case family into which she married [*supra*, 34:66-69]. It now remains to give Elizabeth her due.

She was born circa 1633, probably the eldest child though in her father's will she is named after Sarah. She was under 18 on 14 March 1650/1, but if she was younger than Sarah, who became 18 in 1653, then she was extremely young when first married. The two girls may have been twins. Elizabeth married first, in 1649, William Wellman, an early settler in New London (by 1650), who sold his house and lot there 12 Sept. 1664 [Frances M. Caulkins, *History of New London*, 1852, pp. 67, 145] and removed to Killingworth, Conn., where he died 9 Aug. 1671. He left a will dated 14 Mar. 1668/9, acknowledged by one of the witnesses 16 Sept. 1671 before the Killingworth Commissioner, but apparently the will was not accepted by the Court. (See Manwaring, *Digest* [Hartford Probate District], 1:251-253.)

In the will, William Wellman of Kennleworth names his loving wife Elizabeth Wellman; three sons Benjamin Wellman (not of age), William Wellman, Samuel Wellman; eldest daughter Mary now living at Norwich; daughter Martha Wellman now living in New London (under 20); daughter Elizabeth Wellman (under 20); witnesses: Edward Griswold, Josiah Hull, Henry Farnham. Inventory was taken by Henry Farnham and Josias Hull on 8 Sept. 1671, £348/18/6. An additional inventory of £135/10 was taken 27 May 1679 by Henry Crane and Samuel Buell. Debts due to the estate were £13/3/3, debts due by the

estate £63/9/9. William Wellman had been a seaman. Debts paid by Elizabeth Joy since the death of her husband Wellman include one to her brother Samuel Spencer, another to her "Uncle Spencer," and many more. The children are listed, with their ages as shown below.

Elizabeth Wellman married second, at Killingworth, 23 May 1672, Jacob Joy, son of Walter and Deborah Joy. He died a resident of Fairfield, but with property at Killingworth, inventory being taken at Fairfield 29 Jan. 1690/1 [see D. L. Jacobus, Families of Old Fairfield, 1:348; also supra, 12:116]. When Elizabeth Joy died is unknown.

The date of marriage of Elizabeth to William Wellman is postulated on the assumption that she was mother of all the Wellman children, but no proof has been seen that she was. The long childbearing period from 1650 to 1680 is possible if she married when quite young, and the giving of the same name (Mary) to the eldest and youngest children occurred sometimes, though not a common occurrence. Nevertheless, it seems quite possible that William Wellman had had an earlier wife, who may have been mother of Mary and possibly of Martha and Benjamin as well. Based on Bible precedent, Benjamin (Benoni) was a name often bestowed on a child whose mother died at its birth. The marriage to the mother of Mary (b. ca. 1650) almost certainly occurred before William settled in New London, possibly while he was living in Gloucester, Mass., though we have not verified the belief of Miss Caulkins that he was one of the Gloucester group, a belief which Savage states as a fact. However, being a seaman, William could have met Elizabeth Spencer before he settled in New London, by sailing up the Connecticut River to Hartford.

Wellman children:

- i. Mary, b. ca. 1650, aet. 21 in 1671 (printed probate record says 31); living in Norwich in 1669; m. there (1) Jan. 1666, Thomas Howard and had five children, and (2) Aug. 1677, William Moore and had three children (Norwich V.R. p. 17).
- ii. Martha, b. ca. 1653, aet. 18 in 1671; the will in 1669 says she was living in New London; d. there 5 July 1681, having m. 20 Feb. 1672/3, as second of his three wives, Clement Minor, bapt. at Hingham, Mass., Mar. 1637/8, d. at New London, 8 Nov. 1700; one child. The fact that as a girl of 16 she was living in New London may mean merely that she was not needed at home in Killingworth; however, if not a child of Elizabeth, she may have gone to New London to live with possible relatives of her own mother there.
- iii. Benjamin, b. ca. 1654, aet. 17 in 1671; no history found.

- iv. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1657, aet. 14 in 1671; d. at Killingworth 5 Feb. 1717/18; m. there 9 Jan. 1678/9, (Sergt) John Shether, who d. 12 May 1721. The probate in 1721 names the children as John Shether, Elizabeth Kelsey, Hannah wife of John Wilcocks, Susanna wife of Joseph Clark, and Rachel wife of Edward Rutty (Guilford Probate, 1:42-46).
- v. William, b. ca. 1661, aet. 10 in 1671; d., sergeant, at Killingworth, 25 Aug. 1736; m. (1) Elizabeth —, who d. 5 Jan. 1728/9, aet. 68; m. (2) 25 June 1730, Elizabeth Griswold, who d. 27 Oct. 1732, probably the widow of Isaac Griswold who d. at Killingworth 13 June 1727. Recorded children by first wife:
 - 1. Marcy, b. 26 Mar. 1692.
 - 2. Gideon, b. 2 May 1694; m. (1) 14 Apr. 1720, Concurrence Hull, b. 6 Jan. 1693/4, d. 14 Feb. 1740/1, dau. of Thomas and Hannah (Shether) Hull; m. (2) 13 Feb. 1741/2, Rebecca Dowd, probably a widow. The first wife justified her given name by presenting her husband with eight recorded children.
 - 3. William, b. 8 Mar. 1696; d. 12 Nov. 1753; m. 14 June 1722, Ruth Hurd, b. at Woodbury, Conn., 17 Jan. 1697/8, dau. of Ebenezer and Sarah Hurd. They had eight children recorded in Killingworth.
 - 4. Benjamin, b. 26 Dec. 1697.
- vi. Sarah, b. Killingworth 16 Oct. 1665; d. by 14 Mar. 1668/9.
- vii. Samuel, b. Killingworth 19 Jan. 1667/8, aet. 4 in 1671.
- viii. Rachel, b. ca. 1670; aet. 1 in 1671 and hence not mentioned in father's will of earlier date.

Joy children:

- ix. Deborah, b. Killingworth 23 Feb. 1672/3; d. Guilford 22 Feb. 1752; m. 19 Nov. 1691, Andrew³ Ward (Andrew², Andrew¹), and by him ancestress of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe through two lines (see Josephine C. Frost, Ancestry of Henry Ward Beecher and his wife Eunice White Bullard (1927), pp. 100 f.).
- x. Jacob, b. Killingworth 14 Mar. 1674/5; d. young.
- xi. Walter, b. Killingworth 14 Aug. 1677; d. young.
- xii. Mary, b. Killingworth 17 Sept. 1680; m. there, 30 Mar. 1698, Peter Ward.

(See George K. Ward, Andrew Warde and his Descendants, 1920, for the descendants of Andrew and Peter Ward by their Joy wives above.)

ELLIS AND FREEMAN NOTES: ADDENDA

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Va.

A paper entitled "An Ellis Family of Mendon and Uxbridge," supra, 35:57-58, contains an error; the first three lines of the preface should be deleted and replaced with the following text:

Bennet³ Hodso²ll (John², John¹) married at Cowfold, Sussex, England, 16 June 1617, Edmund Freeman, Jr.; their daughter, Elizabeth Freeman, baptized at Billingshurst, Sussex, 11 Apr. 1624, married John Ellis and died at Sandwich, Mass. See Mary Walton Ferris, Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines, vol. 2 (1931), pp. 349-356, and supra, 17:89-92; also, James Greenstreet's papers on the Hodso²ll ancestry in The Reliquary, 1878 and 1879, and his further discussion in Archaeologia Cantiana, 1882, vol. XIV, pp. 223-240.

John² Hodso²ll owned lands at Ash and Stansted, Kent, as proved by the will of his son, John³ Hodso²ll, and the i.p.m. of the latter [Sussex Arch. Collections, LX, pp. 53-64]. It is evident that he descended from John Hodso²ll the younger who, with his wife Margaret, were deforciant^s in a fine dated 8 R II (1384) concerning lands at Kemsing and Stansted. He made his will in January 1423/4 (proved the following month, P.C.C. 20 Luffnam), naming his son, William, the testator's wife, Margaret, and leaving legacies to the churches at Stansted and Kemsing, desiring to be buried in the church at Ash. These Hodso²lls seem to have descended from Thomas de Hodso²ll or Clement de Hodso²ll, who are named in the lay subsidy of Kent, 12 E III (1338). De Banco Rolls of seven years later show that Otto de Grandison by his attorney sued Roger, son of Clement de Hodesole, and Thomas, brother of Roger, re the fee of Otto at Eashe (perhaps Ash, supra).

These Hodso²lls used from very early times a seal "azure, three stone wells argent, two and one," evidently alluding to their connection with a place called Holywell.

The following addenda to the Ellis paper are furnished:

Faithful Ellis (iii) and her husband, Daniel Howard, had also a son named Stephen, born 1761, evidently named for her father. See Vital Records of Gloucester, R.I.

Through the kindness of Mrs. George H. Bowman, Jr., of Salem, Ohio, the contributor offers the following excerpts from records that prove almost certainly the descent of Stephen Ellis of Mendon from the above Bennet Hodso²ll's daughter, Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis:

"The widow Elizabeth Elles, a proprietor of Rochester, Mass., in 1680, conveyed land to her son William

in 1692. She was living 27 June 1704" [Fred H. Benson, Benson Family Records, 1920, p. 117].

The will of William Ellis, dated 4 Apr. 1716, witnessed by Freeman Ellis, Samuel Briggs, jr., and Peter Blackmer, proved 20 June 1716, names wife Lydia, eldest sons, Nathan and Seth, both under 21 years old, sons Abner, Stephen, Jesse, and Barnabas, daughters Jerusha Ellis and Jedidah Ellis, under 21 years old [Barnstable Probate, 3:422].

The will of Abner Ellis, dated 17 Jan. 1731/2, named brother Stephen [ibid., 6:175].

Lydia Ellis, widow of William Ellis, Seth Ellis, Stephen Ellis....Joseph Benson and his wife Jerusha, of Middleborough....agreed on division of land in Plympton of which Samuel Briggs owns half, the other half by the rest as heirs of William Ellis, decd., which he willed to Abner, Stephen, Jesse and Barnabas Ellis; dated 13 Aug. 1734 [Plymouth County Deeds, 29:31]. Joseph Benson bought 1 1/2 acres in Plympton of Stephen Ellis, 3 Dec. 1734 [ibid., 36:38].

RAYNOR NOTES: LONG ISLAND

By Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.

The origin of the Raynor family in England was revealed in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 66: 164-167, the English data being contributed by Elizabeth French (since Mrs. J. Gardner Bartlett), with copious notes relating to the children of Thurston Raynor by Henry Edwards Scott.

In brief, this family is derived from Robert Rayners of Wickham Market, Suffolk, who died testate between 4 Oct. and 5 Dec. 1571. His son, Edward Reyner of Elmsett in the same county, made a will 22 Mar. 1620/1, proved 7 July 1621, which names his sons Edward, Richard, John, Samuel, Thurston, and Robert, and daughter Anna wife of Robert Lewes of Great Bricet, Suffolk, as well as a son-in-law Henry Pinson [who married Margery Rayner at Elmsett 2 July 1609]. The loss of the early church records of Elmsett, aside from a few items in the Transcripts, deprives us of more complete data on the family.

1. Thurston Raynor, son of Edward and Margery, was baptized at Elmsett 21 Sept. 1593. By 13 Apr. 1620 he had married, as on that date he with wife Elizabeth made an agreement with his father, referred to in his father's will.

He came in the Elizabeth of Ipswich, April 1634, aged 40, with wife Elizabeth, 36, and Thurston, 13, Joseph,

11, Elizabeth, 9, Sarah, 7, and Lidia, 1, after whom is listed Edward Raynor, 10 [doubtless a nephew], and Elizabeth Kemball, 13 [Hotten, Original Lists, 280-1]. After sojourning in Watertown, Mass., and Wethersfield and Stamford, Conn., he settled in Southampton, Long Island, where he was made a freeman in June 1649 [Southampton T. R., 1:49]. He was Magistrate in 1650, 1654, 1657, 1661, and 1663; Townsman, 1650, 1652; and on the Committee of Safety, 1657 [ibid., 1:61, 66, 86, 105, 127, 152, 211, 221]. He had previously served Wethersfield as Deputy, 1638-40, and had been Magistrate at Stamford, 1641-1643; and while of Southampton was an Assistant of Connecticut Colony, 1661 and 1663 [Col. Rec. of Conn., 1:13, 17, 27, 41, 46, 365, 399, 428; New Haven Col. Rec. 1:58, 85, 112].

His will, dated 6 July 1667, proved 4 Nov. 1667, named son Joseph, son Jonathan (under 21), wife Martha, and gave £10 apiece to "my other five children." He appointed his brother-in-law Samuel Clark and cousin Mr. John Howell overseers. Witnesses: John Howell, Henry Pier-son. [Abstracts, New York Wills, 1:6.]

His first wife, Elizabeth, was obviously mother of the children they brought with them. She probably did not survive very long, and apparently most of her children did not survive to adult years. He married second, probably by 1638, Martha Wood, baptized at Halifax, co. York, 8 Apr. 1612, daughter of Edmund and Martha (Lum) Wood. The Wood family was at Wethersfield and Stamford while the Raynors were in those places, and also removed to Long Island. Martha was sister of Susan Wood, baptized 23 Mar. 1616, wife of Samuel Clark of Southampton who was called brother-in-law by Thurston Raynor. She was niece of Susan (Wood)(Butterfield) Mitchell of Stamford, and hence first cousin of Susanna Mitchell, baptized 14 Oct. 1627, who was wife as we believe of Major John Howell of Southampton, named as "cousin" by Thurston Raynor. [See *supra*, 11:204, and 34:226, 230.] Note also that Jonathan Raynor, Martha's son, was called "kinsman" of Samuel Lum [Southampton T.R., 2:333], and that Martha (Wood) Raynor's mother was a Lum.

An odd record is the damage suit, 11 Jan. 1650/1, of Deborah Raynor, called "Sr." and referred to as a maid—hence not a widow—against John Kelly. He was a carpenter of Southampton, where he had a homelot granted in 1651 and sold it the same year. He had fraudulently attempted to marry Deborah Raynor, still having an undivorced wife at "Mounserat" in the Indies. [ibid., 1:47, 61-63, 79.] Except for the fact that she was called "Sr." we might suppose this referred to Thurston's daughter Deborah who, by 1660, married John Scott. But the latter was almost certainly by the second wife Martha, and not old enough to consider matrimony in 1650, and

is probably the Deborah who would have been called "Jr." if this Deborah "Sr." was born after Thurston came over in 1635, she could not have been as old as 15 in 1650 when Kelly was courting her. Thurston had no sister Deborah, and Edward Raynor who came over with him in 1635 aged 10 and settled in Hempstead was of course not old enough to have an adult daughter by 1650.

The only theory we can suggest is that Thurston had a daughter Deborah by each wife, the older one born between Sarah (ca. 1627) and Lydia (ca. 1633). In that case, she was omitted in the shipping list, or her name was incorrectly stated in it, or she was left in England and came to New England later.

It seems clear that Thurston Jr. died young and that his father left only two surviving sons, Joseph by the first wife Elizabeth, and Jonathan by the second wife Martha since he was born after 1646 (a minor in 1667) and since Martha's mother was a Lum and Jonathan was called kinsman of Samuel Lum. Furthermore, in September 1680 Martha widow of Mr. Thurston Raynor conveyed land to her son Jonathan [Southampton T.R., 5:195].

On 12 Nov. 1667, Thomas Cooper, Christopher Lupton, John Rose and Deborah Scott receipted as children of Mr. Thurston Raynor to "our mother Mrs. Martha Raynor" for the £10 left to each of them by virtue of their father's will [*ibid.*, 2:274]. Although not absolutely conclusive the presumption is that Deborah and the wives of Cooper, Lupton and Rose were children of Martha, since she is called "mother" and not "mother-in-law" [stepmother]. This accounts for four of the five unnamed children who were to receive £10 each.

On 12 Oct. 1663, Thurston Raynor gave 20 acres to his grandchild, Arthur Howell, Jr. [*ibid.*, 2:225]. This has led previous writers to infer that the fifth unnamed Thurston child was Hannah, the last wife and widow of Arthur Howell, Sr. Arthur died 29 Mar. 1683, and Arthur Jr. had died five days earlier. Arthur Howell, Sr., is proved by several records to have married first, by 1657 Elizabeth, daughter of Lyon Gardiner; she was taken ill, supposed "bewitched," in Feb. 1657/8, and died, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, who grew up to marry James Loper [*ibid.*, 1:128-133, 192, 226, 372]. Doubtless by 1660 Arthur Howell had married a daughter of Thurston Raynor, who became mother of Arthur, Jr., born probably by 1661 and died 24 Mar. 1683. Arthur Jr. was the grandson to whom Thurston Raynor gave land in 1663. The inference is that the mother of Arthur Jr. was then dead, and that this gift was to her only child, then a young boy, in lieu of her portion.

Arthur Howell, Sr., made his will 28 Mar. 1683, four days after this son's death and a day before his own [Abstracts, *New York Wills*, 1:125]. He stated that his

daughter Elizabeth Loper had received most of her portion, named eldest son Elisha (under age), son Lemuel, and six daughters (under age) Hannah, Abiah, Martha, Eleanor, Thomason, and Penelope; wife Hannah and expected child. Job Sayre, who was named as supervisor, and witnessed the will, married the widow Hannah 18 June 1685.

Before then, Arthur's widow Hannah had the births of his children recorded, describing each one as her child. These were: Hannah, b. 7 Dec. 1664; Abiah, b. 22 Oct. 1666; Martha, b. 24 Sept. 1668; Eleanor, b. 1 Sept. 1670; Thomasine, b. 22 May 1672; Elisha, b. 18 Sept. 1674; Lemuel, b. 31 July 1677; and Penelope, b. 19 Dec. 1679.

Arthur Howell, Sr., did not join the other heirs in receipting in 1667 to the widow of Thurston Raynor for his wife's share. I do not think his last wife Hannah was a Raynor. In fact, Bezaleel Osborn (son of William and Friswide), who died childless, in his will proved 10 Feb. 1686 gave a legacy to the two sons, unnamed, of his "brother-in-law" Arthur Howell. Bezaleel Osborn had a wife Elizabeth; Arthur Howell had no such sister. Neither did Osborn and Howell marry sisters, if Howell's wife was a Raynor, for Thurston Raynor's daughter Elizabeth was born about 1625, far too old to be Osborn's wife, and neither Osborn nor Elizabeth receipted for a share in the Raynor estate.

We must therefore conclude that Arthur Howell's last wife was Hannah Osborn; and Bezaleel did have a sister Hannah Osborn, born at Braintree, Mass., 24 Aug. 1646, who was over 18 when the first Howell child was born. She was his third wife and the mother of the eight recorded children. His second wife, a nameless daughter of Thurston Raynor, was mother only of Arthur, Jr., who received in land what was doubtless his mother's portion when he was only a young child.

The fifth child named in Thurston's will is therefore unknown but without any question was a girl, and we may conjecture that she perhaps died unmarried after Thurston made his will.

Children of Thurston and Elizabeth (——) Raynor:

1. Thurston², bp. at Elmsett, Suffolk, 19 Sept. 1620; living 1635; d. young, s.p.
2. ii. Joseph, b. ca. 1623; d. 1682.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1625; no further record.
- iv. Sarah, b. ca. 1627; no further record.
- v. (possibly) Deborah, sought in marriage 1650 by John Kelly, and called Deborah "Sr." See above.
- vi. Lydia, b. ca. 1633; no further record. She could conceivably have been the second wife of Arthur Howell, Sr., who otherwise was probably an unknown daughter of Thurston Raynor by his second wife.

Children of Thurston and Martha (Wood) Raynor:

- vii. A daughter (unless by the first wife), name unknown, b. probably by 1638 or earlier; d. ca. 1661; m. by 1660, as second wife, Arthur Howell, and had an only child:
 - 1. Arthur³, b. ca. 1661; d. 24 Mar. 1682/3, unm.
- viii. Mary, b. say 1640; living as widow in 1687; m. Thomas Cooper, b. ca. 1628, perhaps at Olney, co. Bucks, d. before 1687, son of John and Wibroe Coocher. He was Constable and Marshal at Southampton. In 1667 his wife was a daughter of Thurston Raynor. He may have had an earlier wife, as he seems to have had a daughter Abigail who m. 8 Aug. 1673 Stephen Bayley of Southold and d. 15 Jan. 1685/6 (New York Gen. & Biog. Record, 38:164). If Mary was youngest child by the first wife of Raynor, born in New England ca. 1635, she could have been mother of Abigail. However, the other Cooper children (below) seem to have been considerably younger than Abigail:
 - 1. Thomas³, b. say 1665; in 1698 had wife Hannah and sons Thomas and Richard.
 - 2. Benjamin, b. before 1670; sold land in 1692; living 1694.
 - 3. Ichabod, b. by 1671.
 - 4. Elizabeth, unmarried in 1692.
- ix. Deborah, b. by 1642 or earlier; m. (1) by 1660, Capt. John Scott (ca. 1632-aft. 1696), who returned to England; divorced 1674; m. (2) Charles Sturmy of Southampton, who d. 24 Dec. 1691. Children (Scott):
 - 1. John³, sold land 1690 (Southampton T.R. 5:268); d.s.p. in London, England, 1692, testate, mentioning brother Jeckomiah Scott and uncle Jonathan Raynor.
 - 2. Jeckomiah, b. ca. 1663; d. 9 Mar. 1749 as. 86 (g.s.); m. by 1689 (ibid. 6:8) and probably by 1684, Mary Jackson, dau. of Col. John Jackson.
 - 3. A daughter (Elizabeth?), b. 1664-5; perhaps m. John Davis (see ibid. 6:146).
- x. A daughter, m. Christopher Lupton of Southampton. Probable children:
 - 1. John³, d. testate 1716; m. Hannah Stanborough, dau. of Peregrine Stanborough.
 - 2. Joseph.
 - 3. Thomas, allowed land 1687 (ibid. 2:296); m. Mary Mapham, dau. of John and Mary (Hampton) Mapham.
 - 4. Abigail, b. ca. 1675; m. (1) John Topping, who d. 1695; m. (2) 19 Aug. 1697, Christopher Foster.
- xi. Abigail, m. before 1667, John Rose, b. ca. 1638, d. 17 Apr. 1697, son of Robert and Dorothy Rose. We simply do not know how many times John Rose married, but his will dated 4 May 1696 names sons John, William and Martin, who seem to have received their portions, sons David and Thomas (wife Abigail is called their

mother), son James, and daughter Hannah (under 18) (William S. Pelletreau, Early Long Island Wills, 150-153). Since his wife in 1667 was a daughter of Thurston Raynor, she was quite likely Abigail, and probably mother of Hannah (b. after 1678) as well as of David and Thomas. If the Raynor wife was mother of all the children, she would be nearer the age of John Rose, and may have been the eldest child of Thurston by Martha.

- 3 xii. Jonathan, b. after 1646; d. after 1714.

2. Joseph² Raynor, born about 1623, died in 1682; married Mary —, who died after 1693.

He was a Patentee of Southampton, 1676 [Southampton T.R. 2:348]. His will, 8 May 1678, proved 28 Oct. 1682, named wife Mary; sons Thurston, Isaac, John and Josiah; daughter Elizabeth, two cows (so probably married); and daughters Mary and Hannah, £50 each (so probably unmarried) [Abstracts, New York Wills, 1:120; correction in 16:13].

Mary widow of Joseph Raynor discharged her son-in-law John Earle from demands in 1693; and on 26 June 1685 gave to her son John Raynor, and her clothing to daughter Elizabeth Lake [Southampton T.R. 5:207, 224].

Isaac Raynor conveyed 24 Aug. 1686 to brother-in-law John Earle, land bought from John Rose, and Earle released claim against Raynor in case Abigail wife of John Rose should claim her dower right [Ibid. 5:234]. Josiah and John Raynor exchanged land from father Joseph, 1689. Thurston Raynor of Southampton sold land to brother Isaac, 1691 and 1693; and in 1694, being "late of Southampton, quitclaimed to brothers Isaac and John. Josiah Raynor conveyed to brother Isaac, Feb. 1696; and John Raynor conveyed to brother Josiah of Lyme in 1717. [Ibid. 5:261, 280, 300; 2:320, 333; 6:118.]

Children of Joseph and Mary Raynor:

1. Thurston³, b. probably by 1657; a whalesman, removed to Cape May, N.J., 1693, and d. 1695; m. July 1693, Sarah (—) Johnes of Cape May, who m. (3) William Mason. Thurston enlisted in Connecticut for service in King Philip's War, 1675. The name "Thurston Rainard" appears in the list of volunteers who drew Cedar Swamp lots (Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, 1896, p. 446). On 3 Oct. 1717, Josiah Rayner of Lyme, Conn., sold to Joseph Lothrop of Norwich, the 4th lot in 1st tier in Voluntown, 104 acres, "formerly laid out to Mr. Thruston Rayner," 29 Mar. 1706 (Voluntown Deeds, 1:104). Apparently Josiah had bought his brother's right. Child:

1. Mary⁴, b. ca. 1694-5; m. bef. Feb. 1714/15, Nicholas Havens of Strasburg, Monmouth Co., N.J. (Southampton T.R. 2:342); in deed she calls herself sole heir of Thurston Raynor

her great-grandfather. She must therefore have been the only child of her father, who was the eldest son of the eldest son of Thurstan Raynor the first.

- ii. Elizabeth, b. say 1659; m. before 1678, — Lake.
- iii. Mary, b. say 1661; m. at Southampton, Nov. 1678, John Earl, who d. after 1698, for whom see supra, 24:137-142. Children:
 - 1. Mindwell⁴, b. 16 Aug. 1683; d. at North Haven, Conn., 4 Feb. 1764, unm., at the home of her sister Sarah.
 - 2. David, b. 11 Jan. 1684/5.
 - 3. Sarah, b. say 1687; m. 21 Dec. 1709, Theophilus Heaton, b. at New Haven, Conn., 12 Apr. 1680, d. at North Haven in 1760.
 - 4. Huldah, b. say 1690; d. at Wallingford, Conn., 29 Mar. 1757; m. 1 Mar. 1711, John Brockett, b. 8 Nov. 1685, d. 12 Jan. 1753.
 - 5. Hannah, who m. at East Hampton, L.I., 10 Oct. 1706, Luke Prichard, if she belongs in this family was an older child.
- iv. Isaac, b. say 1663; d. at Southampton in 1732/3; m. Mary —. In the 1698 Census, he was listed above Daniel Halsey, while Mary, Phebe and Hannah Raynor are listed under the family of Daniel Halsey, so perhaps Mary was related to Halsey or his wife. Isaac's will, dated 8 Nov. 1718, proved 16 Mar. 1732/3, named wife Mary and daughters Phebe and Hannah; Daniel Halsey was a witness (Abstracts, N.Y. Wills, 3:105). Children:
 - 1. Phebe⁴.
 - 2. Hannah.
- v. John, b. before 1668; living 1717. In the 1698 Census he was listed under David Howell and apparently then without a family of his own.
- 4 vi. Josiah, b. before 1668.
- vii. Hannah.

3. Jonathan² Raynor, born after 1646, living in 1714 when he sold with his son Jonathan Jr. [Southampton T.R. 6:97]; married at Southampton, 2 June 1680, Sarah Pierson, born 20 Jan. 1660/1, daughter of Mr. Henry and Mary (Cooper) Pierson.

In the 1698 Census he is listed with Jonathan Jr., and on the women's side Sarah Raynor [his wife] and Deborah and Hannah Raynor. No other children have been found.

Children of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierson) Raynor:

- 1. Jonathan³, b. 4 Mar. 1681/2; will 31 Jan. 1740/1, proved 7 Apr. 1741 (Abstracts, N.Y. Wills, 3:323); m. 27 July 1704, Irene Herrick, dau. of William and Mehetabel Herrick. Children:
 - 1. Jonathan⁴ (twin), b. 18 Jan. 1705/6; was to be cared for by his brother Elihu.

2. David (twin), b. 18 Jan. 1705/6.
3. Adonijah, b. 24 Aug. 1708.
4. Elihu, b. 18 Nov. 1710; administration on his estate was granted 7 Feb. 1751 (*ibid.* 4:486).
5. Sarah, b. 18 Mar. 1713.
6. Nathan, b. 14 Feb. 1716/17.
7. William, b. 1 Oct. 1719.
8. Hugh, b. 9 June 1722; name wrongly printed as Henry in Southampton T.R. 2:345 where the family record appears.

ii. Deborah.

iii. Hannah.

Note: Some descendants of Jonathan³ seem to have remained in Southampton. We find there in the 1790 Census:

Elihu Rhener	1-3-3
Jerusha Rhener	0-0-3
James Rhener	1-2-2
Stephen Rhainer	1-2-4
Adonijah Rhainer	1-3-2

4. Josiah³ Raynor, born before 1668, probably died at Brookhaven, Long Island; married by 1697, Sarah Higby, daughter of Thomas Higby.

Clinton D. Higby, Edward Higby and his Descendants (1927) includes Sarah, born about 1665, among the children of Edward¹ Higby by his second wife Lydia, and states that she married about 1687 Josiah Raynor, a mariner, of Southold, who inherited his father's property at Southold (*sic*), but that his children were born at Southampton. Three children were assigned to Josiah who do not correspond to the actual eight Raynor children who were born and recorded at Lyme; but under an alleged son Uriah it is stated that Josiah was a merchant at Lyme and returned to Southold! Yet on pages 47-48, in the account of Edward's son Thomas Higby, Dr. Higby quotes the Westchester deed in which Thomas Higby conveyed to his son-in-law Josiah Raynor, and then blandly announces that Raynor was not son-in-law but brother-in-law of Thomas Higby.

Westchester County Deeds show that on 8 Dec. 1696 Josiah Rayner of Southampton, for £524 current silver, bought from Thomas Bedient and Mary his wife of Westchester, 250 acres at "Frogge Point" with a dwelling house and orchard [B:308]. Josiah Rainer, then of Westchester, on 21 Jan. 1696/7 sold the 250 acres for £560 to Thomas Baxter, Sr., but Baxter with his wife Rebekah conveyed the property back to Rayner 12 Oct. 1697, reserving 3 acres of it [B:335, 359]. Josiah Raynor, now of Stratford, Conn., next sold the land 13 Oct. 1697, for £636, to Juryen Rynckout of "Pluming Dale upon Yorke Island," and on 23 Nov. 1697 Mrs. Sarah Rayner signed her consent, this being her first appearance [B:360].

Perhaps Rynckout was unable to complete payment, for on 19 Apr. 1698, with wife Mary, he quitclaimed the property back to Josiah Raynor of Stratford [B:368].

Next, on 25 Jan. 1698/9, Thomas Higbee of Huntington, [L.I.], mariner, and Elizabeth his wife, for £570, conveyed the same property to Charles Morgan of Flushing, specifying that Josiah Rayner late of Southampton had bought it from Bedient 8 Dec. 1696 and mortgaged it to Higbee on 7 May 1697 for £450, and being unable to pay the mortgage assigned the property to Higbee on 1 May 1698 [C:14]. The next day, Morgan mortgaged the property back to Higbee for £520 [so Higbee had received only £50 cash], and at the end Higbee conveyed all interest to "my son in law Josiah Rayner," this being probably to release Rayner from his mortgage [C:428]. The last document was entered on record 17 May 1707, when presumably Morgan had paid up.

This Westchester adventure seems to have been a speculation on Josiah's part, for on 18 Oct. 1697 Mr. Josiah Rayner, "now of Milford," Conn., bought land in Stratford for £50 from Richard Blackleach, and on 16 Jan. 1699/1700, with wife Sarah, sold the same to Thomas Anderson of Lyme [Stratford Deeds, 2:444A, 457B].

The last was an exchange, for on 13 Mar. 1699/1700 Thomas Anderson (with wife Hannah) of Lyme sold his dwelling house and 50 acres to Mr. Josiah Rainer of Stratford [Lyme Deeds, 2:207]. He appears several times in Lyme deeds, but sold the homestead intact 30 Oct. 1717 to Joshua Tucker of Hingham, Mass. [*ibid.* 3:163], and last conveyed there on 12 July 1726, his wife Sarah joining in both deeds.

We have already mentioned the sale by Josiah of Lyme, 3 Oct. 1717, of the land which Thurston Rayner received as a soldier of King Philip's War [Voluntown Deeds, 1:104].

In Southampton, Josiah Rayner sold 29 Feb. 1696/7 to John Wick, gentleman, two pieces of land, which 26 Feb. 1698 John and Isaac Raynor acknowledged "that our loving brother hath full power to sell" [Southampton T.R. 6:6, 7]. On 19 Feb. 1699/1700 he sold land to his "brother" John Raynor, and on 1 Sept. 1717 John Raynor sold to brother Josiah Raynor of Lyme, the right "which I formerly bought of" him [*ibid.* 6:13, 116].

Children of Josiah and Sarah (Higby) Raynor [births entered in Lyme Deeds, 2:213]:

- i. Elishabab⁴, b. 4 Dec. 1700; m. 17 Feb. 1721, Matthew Beckwith, 3d (Lyme Deeds, 3:319).
- ii. John, b. 19 Apr. 1703.
- iii. Ebenezer, b. 13 Mar. 1704/5.
- iv. "Siuell", b. 19 Sept. 1707, perhaps intended for the feminine name Civil (Sybil), or for Sewell.

- v. Josiah, b. 8 Feb. 1709/10.
- vi. Joseph, b. 10 June 1713.
- vii. Sarah, b. 17 Apr. 1715.
- viii. Deidamia, b. 18 July 1719.

What became of this family group? We suggest that Josiah Rayner returned to Long Island and settled in Brookhaven. The Census of 1790 shows living at Brookhaven the following, and while not all may be descendants of Josiah, attention is directed to the names Josiah, Ebenezer, Joseph, and (especially) Higby:

Henry Rhener	1-0-2
Higby Rhainer	1-3-1
Josiah Rhainer	1-1-2
Ebenezer Rhainer	2-1-4
Benjamin Rhainer	1-4-2
Joseph Rhainer	1-0-1
Isaac Rhainer	1-1-3
Joseph Rhainer	2-1-3
Joseph Rhainer Jr.	1-0-1
Henry Rhainer	1-1-3
Alexander Rhainer	1-0-1
Josiah Rhainer	4-2-4
David Rhainer	1-1-9

Edward Raynor

Edward Raynor came in 1634 with his putative uncle, Thurston Raynor, as a boy of ten, and presumably followed the latter's migrations from Watertown to Wethersfield, Stamford and Southampton, but was too young to leave a record in those places. He seems early to have struck out for himself and settled in Hempstead, L.I.

Born about 1624, he did not live much beyond middle life. His will, made 27 Mar. 1681, gave to his eldest son Samuel all his land in Hempstead; to his wife, half of the movables, and the other half to "her five children" who were minors and not named individually; one of the overseers named was "my brother" Thomas Pattrigh [Abstracts, New York Wills, 1:469].

The will does not seem to have been proved, but presumably Edward did not long survive its making, and he was certainly dead by 1686/7 when his son gave a deed. The five children were probably his own and not step-children. That he had at least one other son may be indicated by his calling Samuel his eldest son, though it would be unusual if he cut off younger sons with no more than a tenth of the movables each. His wife may have been sister of the Thomas Patrick whom he called brother and Patrick is referred to in a Hempstead record as of Flushing, Long Island.

In the 1698 Census of Hempstead are found Deborah and Elizabeth Raynor listed together but not with Samuel's family. These may have been the widow and a still un-

married daughter—or possibly two unmarried daughters of Edward. On the other hand, they may have been widow and daughter of a second son of Edward. We find mention of a Joseph Raynor who in 1690 was son-in-law of James and Sarah Sands of Shoreham, R.I. [Hempstead T.R. 3:50]. We have also seen a reference to a Joseph Raynor who was drowned near Fairfield, Conn., in 1715.

Samuel² Raynor, born presumably by 1660, had a wife Mary. No death or probate record has been found. On 18 Jan. 1686/7 he conveyed land as heir and executor to his father Edward Rainer, also on 20 Feb. 1690/1 [Hempstead T.R. 2:109, 26]. He was listed in the Hempstead Census of 1698 with wife Mary and children Samuel Jr., Mary, John, Martha, and Ezekiel. There may have been younger children born after 1698.

No attempt has been made to trace the descendants of the Hempstead Raynor family in general, but a few facts of interest concerning the family of John³, one of the sons of Samuel, were found in behalf of a descendant, Commander Peter G. Van der Poel and are briefly summarized below.

John³ Raynor may have been born about 1693, as he entered his cattle mark 9 May 1716 [Hempstead T.R. 2:231]. He died at Hempstead; his will, dated 8 June 1763 and proved 12 Dec. 1763, named his wife Elizabeth; sons John, William, Willett, and Daniel; grandson John Charlock (under 16); daughters Levinah wife of Samuel Smith, Hannah wife of Carman Rushmore, Rachel wife of Dr. Charles Peters; executors, son John, and friend Timothy Clowes; witnesses, Josiah Smith, Joseph Raynor, S. Clowes [Abstracts, New York Wills, 6:289].

John "Reynour" married at Hempstead, 6 Nov. 1726, Elizabeth Coombs, and had children:

- i. Levinah⁴, bapt. 25 Aug. 1728; m. 22 Dec. 1744, Samuel Smith.
- ii. Hannah, bapt. 31 Aug. 1729; m. 22 Sept. 1760, Carman Rushmore.
- iii. Rachel, bapt. 1 Oct. 1737; m. (1) 12 Mar. 1753, Joseph Latham; m. (2) 6 July 1759, Dr. Charles Peters.
- iv. Susanna, bapt. 1 Oct. 1737; probably m. ——— Charlock.
- v. John, bapt. 1 Oct. 1737; seems to have remained in Hempstead.
- vi. William, bapt. 17 Mar. 1748; m. 29 July 1767, Margaret Searring. He was taxed in Rombout Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 1773-1777, and his estate in 1778. His will, dated 22 Sept. 1776, named wife Margaret, and children Jacob, John and Martha. Administration on the estate of Margaret Raynor of Fishkill was granted 23 June 1798 to her eldest son, Jacob Raynor. (Coll. of Dutchess Co. Hist. Soc. 6:34, 229.)
- vii. Willet, bapt. 17 Mar. 1748; administration on his estate granted 7 Nov. 1768 to his brother William (Abstracts, N.Y. Wills, 7:466).

- viii. Daniel, b. 16 Apr. 1745 (family record); bapt. 17 Mar. 1748; d. 28 Jan. 1815; m. Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 17 Apr. 1747, d. 5 Aug. 1827, dau. of Jacob Baldwin. A copy of his family record, giving births of ten children, is in possession of the Public Library in Syracuse, N.Y. The eldest son was named Willett, and other sons were named Jacob, John, William, Daniel, and Joseph. He was taxed in Rombout Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., from 1769 on. The will of Jacob Baldwin (Baldwin), dated 22 June 1781, names son Joseph, daus. Martha and Elizabeth, wife Maria, son-in-law Daniel Rainer, and Van Vlackren grandchildren. (Coll. of Dutchess Co. Hist. Soc. 6:34, 210.) C.C. Baldwin, Baldwin Genealogy, Supplement (1889), p. 1300, quotes the above will, but wrongly supposes that it was the daughter Martha who m. Daniel Raynor. Daniel was a Revolutionary soldier, and removed to Onondaga Co., N.Y.

Adam Raynor of Branford, Conn.

Adam Rayner of Branford, Conn., born about 1690, died 1 Feb. 1754 in 64th year; married 7 Oct. 1713, Mary Hoadly, born at Branford 22 May 1691, died in 1760, daughter of William and Abigail (Frisbie) Hoadley.

Adam appeared in Branford out of nowhere, and on 1 Nov. 1708 bound himself as a servant to Richard Wilford and Elizabeth his wife for four years, he to receive 40 acres at Little Sea Hill [Branford Deeds, 2:331].

On 26 Feb. 1713, Adam Rayner and Mary Rayner of Branford conveyed to Jonathan Frisbie a right from uncle Josiah Frisbie's estate. On 2 Aug. 1716, Adam Rayner of Branford, husbandman, sold land "which came to me by the right of my wife Mary (formerly Hoadly) in & unto the Estate of Edward Frisbie formerly of sd Branford Deceased"; Mary quitted her dower and signed. [Ibid. 3:323, 420.]

Administration on the estate of Adam Raner of Branford was granted 5 Mar. 1754 to Silvanus Butler, and distribution was made 4 July 1754 to the Widow; Mary, eldest daughter, being deceased, to her heirs; Elizabeth; Lydia; Rebeckah; and Hannah. [Guilford Probate, 6:94, 155.] Administration on the estate of Mary Ranor of Branford was granted 19 Aug. 1760 at the desire of her heirs to Eleazer Stent. Distribution was made 30 Mar. 1761 to Rebeckah Whedon, Hannah Leete, heirs of Mary Butler dec'd, Elizabeth Page, and Lydia Tyler. [Ibid. 8:212; 9:169.]

Children of Adam and Mary (Hoadly) Raynor:

- i. Mary, b. 27 July 1715; m. 30 Oct. 1739, Silvanus Butler.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 8 Feb. 1717/18; m. 3 Apr. 1740, David Page.
- iii. Adam, b. 13 Sept. 1720; d. 9 Nov. 1722.

- iv. Abigail, b. 5 Aug. 1723; d. 25 Nov. 1736 ae. 14.
- v. Hannah, b. 10 Oct. 1726; m. 19 Oct. 1748, Asa Leete of Guilford.
- vi. Rebecca, b. 27 Nov. 1729; m. ——— Wheadon.
- vii. Lydia, b. 22 Feb. 1732/3; m. 14 Jan. 1756, George Tyler.

SMITH-POTTER BIBLE RECORDS
Jamaica, New York

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Va.

Noah Smith of Jamaica, N.Y., is stated supra, 25:81, to have been born about 1710 and to have married Mary Ludlam. From a comparison of the names of his brothers and sisters with the names in the following record, it would seem that this Noah Smith married Mary Everett.

A Bible printed at Oxford in 1755 has perished, but the front page survives, having been handed down to the contributor hereof by Mrs. Richard Lovell Williams, formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y., who died some twenty years ago. Her husband had it from his mother's mother, Mary Smith, who married Apollos Potter in 1806, she being daughter of John Smith, born 31 Mar. 1755, and his wife, Tabitha Smith, of Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., she born 23 Feb. 1755. The page is somewhat decayed at one edge, but the restored letters in brackets below are probably correct, as they are supplied from my memory and partly confirmed by the remaining letters now extant.

Noah Smith and Mary Everett entered into a marriage covenant upon the thirteenth day of December in the year 1733.

Noah Smith was born on twenty six day of July in the year 1709

Mary Everett was born on the ninth day of May in the year 1716

[?Pri]scilla Smith was born on the 2 day of1735

[?Ni]cholas Smith was born on the 12 day of [?July].... 1737.

[?Ma]ry Smith was born on the 30 day of August....1739

[]s Smith was born on the 9 day of October....1741

[?Othni]el Smith was born on the 14 day of December... 1743

[?No]ah Smith was born on the 24 day of []ember.... 1745

[?Sa]rah Smith was born on the 11 day of January...1747

Phebe Smith was born on the 8 day of January....1751

Theodosia Smith was born on the 19 day of february..1753

Tabitha Smith was born Feb. 23, 1755

Nehemiah Smith was born January 26 in the year 1758.

The foregoing sheet was entered in a larger Bible, printed in 1806 at Philadelphia, Pa., which reveals the following:

Tabitha Smith died 16 May 1839. [Her daughter was:] Mary Smith, born 6 Feb. 1784, married 25 Jan. 1806 Apollos Potter, born 2 Oct. 1776, died 1823. They had five children (Potter):

1. Ann Caroline, born 1808, married in 1833 Frederic Wait Burke. [They had issue.]
2. Mary Augusta, born 1810, married in 1839 Benjamin Drake Lovell. [They had issue.]
3. John Mott, born in 1812, married in 1847 in Decatur Co., Ga., Malvinia E. D. Young. [Issue died young.]
4. Ellis Smith, born Oct. 1806, married in 1836 Henrietta Williams. [They had issue.]
5. Elizabeth, born 4 Mar. 1817, married in 1839 Charles Peter Williams, son of Charles Christopher Williams. [They had issue.]

Charles Christopher Williams, born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1783, entered into a partnership with Apollos Potter, above. Their export and import grocery firm was styled "Potter and Williams" and became the "R. C. Williams" company of Brooklyn, some years ago headed by Arthur Williams, son of Roswell C. Williams, of New York City and Greenwich.

FAMILY OF ELIJAH TEMPLE OF WESTMORELAND, N.H.

By Mrs. Benjamin F. Salzer, of Denver, Colorado

Some Temple Pedigrees, by Levi Daniel Temple, Boston, 1900, gives two Huldah Temples, one on page 27, born 2 July 1769, the daughter of Elijah and Abigail Temple of Westmoreland, N.H., the other on page 43, born 1794, the daughter of Jonas and Lydia (Floyd) Temple of Westmoreland. But the husbands and children ascribed by the book to the Huldah on page 43 actually belong to the Huldah on page 27, about whom the book tells nothing.

On 27 Dec. 1934, Mrs. Martha Gardner Relf (born 1850) signed an affidavit in Monroe, Wis., which states among other things that she was daughter of Silas E. Gardner (miscalled George S. Gardner in Some Temple Pedigrees, and granddaughter of Silas Gardner and Huldah (Temple) Humes, that she knew Naomi and Abigail to be sisters of her grandmother Huldah, these three being daughters of Elijah and Abigail Temple of Westmoreland, N.H. This correction and some additions are given in the following schedule of the family of Elijah Temple:

Elijah Temple, son of Thomas, died in Westmoreland 9 Apr. 1807 and is buried in the North Cemetery (ceme-

tery record, but no stone). Children of Elijah Temple by his wife Abigail:

- i. Urijah, b. 6 July 1757. The book gives his record.
- ii. Naomi, b. 18 May 1763; m. ——— Howe; lived in western New York and had children, of whom one son was Martin Howe. Naomi went west in 1817 with her two sisters and their families and presumably d. in Illinois.
- iii. Abigail, b. 20 May 1766. She probably was twice married, since her son Edmund O'Flyng mentions, in his application for War of 1812 pension, his "half-brother, Charles W. House." This Charles W. House was born 1787 in Springfield, Vt., so Abigail Temple's first husband was likely a member of the House family of Springfield. Her second husband was Patrick Fling or O'Flyng, said to have been born in Ireland. In the Revolution he served from Bedford, N.H., and the records say he was aged 22 in 1775. In the Census of 1790 he was in Rockingham, Vt. He and wife Abigail went to Galway, N.Y., and to Batavia, N.Y., where they settled on the Holland Purchase. Here he and three sons and a stepson enlisted in the War of 1812. The family, in 1817, went west by flatboat down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Illinois. On this trip, which took three years to complete, they were accompanied by Abigail's sisters Naomi and Huldah, and by Huldah's family. Patrick O'Flyng died 7 Oct. 1821 in Morgan Co., Ill. Abigail is said to have had fourteen children. If so, perhaps seven were by her first husband. There are records of seven O'Flyng children:
 1. Patrick, lieutenant in the War of 1812; d. unm. soon after the war.
 2. Temple E. (sometimes written Elijah T.), ensign in the War of 1812; killed in the war, unm.
 3. Edmund, b. 9 Oct. 1797 in Galway, N.Y.; d. at Bucyrus, Ohio, 23 May 1873; m. at Lansing, N. Y., 9 Oct. 1822, Lydia Jenkins. Served in the War of 1812; became a Methodist minister.
 4. Felix, b. 1801.)
 5. Lucy, b. 1802.) These four accompanied
 6. Nellv, b. 1804.) their parents to Ill.
 7. Enos, b. 1806.)
- iv. Enos, bapt. 27 July 1766. He may have been older than Abigail above, and probably d. in infancy.
- v. Huldah, b. 2 July 1769 in Westmoreland, N.H.; m. (1) Samuel Humes. He was almost certainly the son of Samuel Humes who was b. at Douglas, Mass., 1750, m. at Uxbridge, Mass., 1769, Marv (or Marcy) Thompson, and d. 1827 at New Salem, Mass. Huldah m. (2) Silas Ellsworth Gardner, a widower with two children, Perry and Olive Gardner. Huldah Temple, with her second husband and her younger children, made the trip described above to Illinois. Her husband, Silas E. Gardner, d. on the way, in Lawrenceburg, Ind. About 1841, Huldah moved from Illinois to Monroe, Wis.,

where she d. 22 Mar. 1850. Children by first husband (Humes):

1. Laura Ann, m. at Montague, Mass. (int. 14 Sept. 1819), Darius Bartlett, who d. at Montague 21 June 1830 in his 37th year.
2. Samuel Murray, b. in Maine about 1801; d. in Monroe, Wis., 29 July 1881, aged 80; m. (1) Frances Fidelia Bardwell, who d. 20 Apr. 1838 in Greenfield, Mass., dau. of Moses and Sarah (Ransom) Bardwell of Montague, Mass.; m. (2) at Westminster, Mass., 9 Oct. 1838, Caroline Gault, b. 1813, d. 2 Oct. 1846; m. (3) Maria Bardwell, who d. in Monroe, Wis., 6 Feb. 1880 aged 61. He had eight children.
3. Thompson.
4. Adam, lived in Monroe, Wis.
5. Almira, b. at Portsmouth, N.H., 5 Apr. 1806; m. (1) at Collinsville, Ill., 3 Aug. 1823, William Boardman Churchill, b. at Hubbardton, Vt., 4 Mar. 1794; m. (2) at Monroe, Wis., Jesse Robertson. Five children by first husband, one by second. Almira d. at Monroe, Wis., 23 Apr. 1893.

Children by second husband (Gardner):

6. Silas E., b. at Kittery, Maine, 1809; d. at Monroe, Wis., 1886; m. 1834, Maria Dinwiddie Harrison, b. 1815.
7. E. Temple, b. at Kittery, Maine, 1811; d. at Monroe, Wis.; m. Elizabeth Stevenson.

EARLY CONNECTICUT ITEMS

PHELPS-HOSFORD-GILLETT-CASE-HILLYER-PALMER

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

PHELPS-HOSFORD-GILLETT. The Phelps Genealogy (1:108) credits Joseph³ Phelps (Timothy², William¹) with a single wife, married at Windsor 18 Nov. 1686, Sarah Hosford, daughter of John and Phillury (Thrall) Hosford, and this is correct, though the compilers were wrong in making her his only wife and widow. He married second, at Windsor, 22 Feb. 1709/10, Sarah Gillett, born at Windsor 3 Jan. 1673/4, daughter of Cornelius² Gillett (Jonathan¹) by his wife Priscilla Kelsey. It was she who was his widow when he died at Windsor, 30 Aug. 1716. Her father's will dated 2 June 1711 [Manwaring, 2:295 f.] calls Joseph Phelps his son-in-law. The Kelsey Genealogy wrongly identifies the wife of Joseph Phelps as Sarah's sister Esther, and says that Sarah married, instead, ----- Webb, but the present writer has found no record of such a marriage and no trace at all of Webb.

It hardly seems possible that Sarah could have been widow of Webb when she married Phelps—she was then past her thirty-sixth birthday—because her surname is given in the marriage record as Gillett, not Webb. Miss Alice Lucinda Priest in her fundamental study of the Gillett family in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register (vols. 100-101) correctly gives the marriage to Phelps as above.

PHELPS-CASE (supra, 34:71).—Doubt was expressed concerning the undocumented statement in the Phelps Genealogy (1:104-107) that Joseph³ Phelps (Joseph², William¹) married for his third wife Mary² Case, but this claim is correct. When their daughter Elizabeth Phelps, born at Simsbury 7 April 1709, was baptized on the 10th following, the Rev. Dudley Woodbridge was careful to state the mother's maiden name. The compilers attributed to Mary an earlier marriage whereby she acquired a daughter Kezia whose father they did not discover. On the origin of this Kezia we may cite the following extract from the record of a Hartford Town Meeting held on 17 Jan. 1695/6 [Coll. Conn. Hist. Soc. 6:242]: "The State of Mary Case being psented to the consideration of the town by the townsmen and of their Expences of ten shillings in Cash for the Said Mary her Reliefe, the Town doe order yt the townsmen Shall Enquire into her Estate and wt her mother will doe towards the maintenance and if she refuseth to Contribute theiрто, they are to make report theiрто to the authority." And Hartford First Church records contain the baptism of Kezia, daughter of Mary Case, on 8 March 1695/6.

HILLYER-CASE-PALMER (supra, 34:68).—We credited Mary² Case (John¹) with one child by her second husband James² Hillyer (John¹) but, in accordance with the plan, did not name the child. The child intended was the daughter Elizabeth [wife of Daniel Palmer] named in Mary Hillyer's will. Her birth is not recorded in Simsbury, but the same James Hillyer had by his first wife, Mary Wakefield, widow of Ebenezer Dibble, a daughter Elizabeth, born at Windsor 6 May 1680. It was she who married Daniel Palmer, born at Branford 13 Sept. 1675, as the first of his three wives. She was stepdaughter of Mary² Case.

SGT. JOSEPH GILBERT OF NEW HARTFORD, CONN.

By Geoffrey Gilbert, Ph.D., Victoria, B.C., Canada

Sgt. Joseph Gilbert, a Revolutionary soldier, was born about 1748-9, probably in West Hartford, Conn. He was married 21 Mar. 1774 in New Hartford, by Rev. Jonathan Marsh, to Miriam Hopkins, daughter of Elias and Miriam (Webster) Hopkins. About 1800 the family moved from New Hartford to Lima, Livingston County, N.Y. Joseph died 11 Nov. 1812. Miriam survived until 20 Jan. 1839, and was granted a widow's pension a year or so earlier. Fourteen children were born of the marriage, and they left numerous descendants.

The parentage of Sgt. Joseph has been a matter of doubt. It is not stated in any of the printed D.A.R. Lineages, no birth record has been found for him, and searches of the pension papers seem to have been fruitless. However, The Gilbert Family, by Homer W. Brainard et al, lists him as third of five children of Theodore⁵ (Joseph⁴, Joseph³, John², Thomas¹) and Mary (Waters) Gilbert, though no supporting evidence is given. In the list of Theodore's children, Joseph's birthdate is "abt. 1753", but in the section covering Joseph himself it becomes "about 1748-9." The earlier date agrees best with other evidence, but Theodore did not marry until 11 June 1750.

Allen D. Russell of Plymouth, Mass., in the course of a long search for another Joseph Gilbert, investigated Sgt. Joseph extensively, and concluded that he was probably an unlisted son of Benjamin⁴ (Joseph³, John², Thomas¹) and Elizabeth (Marshfield) Gilbert of West Hartford and therefore a first cousin of Theodore. Proof of the correctness of this hypothesis has recently come to light—in the pension papers!

The key document is an affidavit dated 2 Aug. 1837 at New Hartford:

"I, Jonathan Marsh of New Hartford...now aged 80 years, testify...that I was born in...New Hartford on the first day of March 1757, and have always resided in that town...I was intimately acquainted with Joseph Gilbert of said New Hartford, and with Miriam Hopkins whom he married...said Joseph Gilbert and his wife was near neighbors to my fathers family at the time of his marriage, and his family always resided in the neighbourhood with me while he lived in town, which was more than twentyfive years. One of said Gilberts brothers married my sister..."

Deponent was not the Rev. Jonathan Marsh who performed the marriage ceremony; he was the latter's second cousin once removed. His birthdate identifies him as

son of Jonathan⁴ (Jonathan³, John², John¹) and Theodosia (Kellogg) Marsh. According to the Marsh Genealogy (D.W. Marsh, 1895) there were nine children in this family; Jonathan, Jr., had one brother and seven sisters. One sister died in infancy and one died unmarried; the others married respectively a Gilbert, a Flower, a Seymour, a Sheldon, and a Northway. The one who married a Gilbert was the eldest, Theodosia, and the Gilbert she married was John, listed by Brainard as eighth of ten children of Benjamin⁴. Much is known about the John-Theodosia family, and I see no reason to doubt the correctness of this identification. Benjamin left no will nor probate, but it seems certain that he was the father of the John who married Theodosia Marsh and therefore also the father of Sgt. Joseph.

Brainard's manuscript was deposited unfinished in the archives of the Connecticut Historical Society, and was published some twenty years later, after his death. It contains more than a few loose ends that he would no doubt have picked up if he had been able to complete the work himself. In the later generations there are a good many cases where "children" without birthdates were attached provisionally to what seemed to be the most likely families—sometimes to more than one. The families of Benjamin⁴ and Theodore⁵ are cases in point. There are baptisms for six of the first eight of Benjamin's children, ending with John in 1746. Two undated sons bring up the rear—a Jabez who married Mary Read and a Jesse who married Lucy Chapman. In Theodore's family there are two authenticated sons, Theodore, Jr., and Asa, both baptized in New Hartford and both grantees of land from their father. Brainard, however, adds three more children, all without definite dates. One was Sgt. Joseph; another was a Jesse, also married to Lucy Chapman; the third was a daughter Mary who "m. Theodore Cowles?" Five pages farther on another Mary, granddaughter of Benjamin⁴ and completely dated, also married Theodore Cowles. In this case it is obvious that Brainard just did not get around to erasing the Mary from Theodore's list after finding out where she really belonged.

As for the Jesse who married Lucy Chapman, it seems unnecessary to give him to either Benjamin or Theodore. A Jesse Gilbert of Middletown, a distant cousin, served through the Revolutionary War and then disappeared. He is at least known to have existed prior to the marriage with Lucy in New Hartford on 25 June 1783, which is more than can be said for either of the other Jesses. I offer him tentatively as a candidate for Lucy's hand. On the Jabez Gilbert who married Mary Read I have no information at all, and would be interested to learn of any.

To revert briefly to John and Theodosia Gilbert. They had three sons, including a John, Jr., who married Eunice Barnes in New York State. The only child of John and Eunice Gilbert listed in The Gilbert Family is Grove Sheldon, who is given a wife and a daughter Emma and then dropped. Grove Sheldon Gilbert deserved better treatment than that. He was a portrait painter of sufficient distinction to appear in various cyclopedias, and in addition to the daughter Emma he had two sons. One of these was Grove Karl Gilbert (1843-1918), a world-famous geologist and perhaps the most distinguished Gilbert America has yet produced.

I am deeply indebted to Allen Russell for most of the spade-work on the foundations of this article.

ORIGIN OF THE SOUTH JERSEY DAYTONS

By Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., M.S., F.A.S.G.

The origin of the early Daytonos of South Jersey has been a subject of speculation for many years. In The American Genealogist [*supra*, 22:137-141], the writer listed these early Daytonos and advanced the theory that Ephraim, Rachel and Samuel (two brothers and a sister) were children of Robert³ (Robert², Ralph¹) of Southampton, Long Island. Dr. Herbert Seversmith in his Colonial Families of Long Island (pp. 879-900) took issue with this identification and stated his belief that they were grandchildren of Samuel² (Ralph¹) and that their father was either Abraham, Ralph or Caleb. Both the author and Dr. Seversmith were agreed on two points: (1) that the South Jersey family in some manner stemmed from the Long Island family, and (2) that all other known children of Robert² and Samuel² might be eliminated from consideration as their possible father. Since the publication of the above studies, Mr. Donald Lines Jacobus has identified the wife of Ephraim Dayton, probably the eldest of the South Jersey group, as Bethia, daughter of Joshua³ Curtis (William², John¹) [*supra*, 36:174]. Bethia was baptized in Connecticut 28 Feb. 1685/6 and as Bethyah Daighton shared in her father's estate 7 Feb. 1708/9. Thus it appears that Ephraim was probably born eight to ten years earlier than was at first supposed. Further, his father-in-law purchased in Cohansey, N.J., 10 June 1697 and apparently settled there shortly after, since he witnessed a will there in 1701, and from his probate record is shown to have died there in 1706. Hence Ephraim and his brother and sister were probably in Cohansey during the period

1700-1706 for him to have met and married Bethia. In addition, a number of eastern Long Island families were associated with Joshua Curtis in his purchase, with one of which they could have come.

On the basis of the above, the author has re-examined his theory as to the father of the South Jersey Dayton and is forced to reject it, not only for the reasons advanced by Dr. Seversmith, which have been summarized and strengthened by Mr. Jacobus and Dr. Arthur Bliss Dayton in their excellent new book, The Early Dayton and the Descendants of Henry Jr. (New Haven Colony Hist. Soc., 1959), but also on the basis of chronology. If Robert³ had been the father of these three, then their dates would place them all a decade earlier than his known children, a situation much more difficult to explain away with respect to his father's will than if Ephraim alone were the eldest child. The writer therefore withdraws from his earlier position and agrees with Dr. Seversmith that these three probably stem from the family of Samuel².

The writer pointed out [*supra*, 34:11] that Abraham³ (Samuel²) can probably be eliminated as their possible father. Mr. Jacobus and Dr. Dayton evidently agree with this view, since it would be very unlikely even though not impossible that he had two living sons named Ephraim. The writer had previously thought that Caleb died too early to have fathered the South Jersey branch, but the new dating returns him to consideration. A thorough study of the Brookhaven Records, which are unindexed, has been undertaken in the hope of throwing more light on this matter. Let us first consider Ralph³ (Samuel²).

Ralph³ Dayton was born probably about 1649. On 23 Dec. 1703, the Trustees of Brookhaven made up a list of those who had held a 1/2 allotment right (proprietary right) to undivided land in the town since 1676. Ralph Dayton's name appears on this list. His first purchase of land in town must have been earlier, however, for it is recorded 5 July 1676 that he sold to John Squier of East Hampton a 10-acre lot in the west division that he had bought of William Selyer (purchase not recorded). On 2 Nov. 1676 he bought 2 acres from Obed Seward, and on 18 Dec. of the same year he received with the other proprietors on a 1/2 right, a 3-acre lot and a 20-acre lot (no. 4) on George's Neck.

On 8 Sept. 1679 Bezaleel Osborn of East Hampton made him a deed of gift of 50 acres of upland and the 15 acres of meadow belonging to it upon consideration that he settle on it within two years and "pay according to proportion the rent that is due" [B:15]. This Osborn was close to Ralph in age, had no known sister who could have married Ralph, died childless, but left a widow

Elizabeth when he died in 1686. Her identity is not known and it is possible that he and Ralph Dayton (for his first wife) married sisters.

In March of 1679 Ralph received as an allotment lot number 2 in George's Neck which he sold on 12 Dec. 1683 to Joseph Lee. (Of the series of allotments in this distribution at George's Neck, Joseph Lee acquired over half between 1681 and 1683, and may have purchased even more since the records are not complete.) On 2 Dec. 1680 Ralph purchased a 2-acre lot and a house from John Davis; on 14 Feb. 1684 he bought 2 1/2 acres from David Genens [Jennings]; and on 7 Dec. 1684 rented a 5-acre lot on Little Neck for three years. The records of 1680 to 1683 show an agreement made with Robert Smith, the sale of a horse and the sale of a negro slave. On 28 May 1683 he recruited an Indian named Japhet for whaling for the following season. Later the agreement was apparently taken over by his brother Abraham.

On 19 Nov. 1691, as eldest son, he was named administrator of the estate of his father Samuel. Then on 2 May 1693 he and his brother Abraham were chosen Trustees of the town of Brookhaven for that year. On 12 June 1704 his brother Isaac Dayton petitioned for a survey of a road to his Wading River tract. The other landowners on the tract endorsed the petition, among them Ralph Dayton. This is the last record we have of him as living. Although he may have learned to write in his later years, the few records of his which the writer has seen are signed by mark.

He must have been dead by 9 Jan. 1715 when Selah Strong and William Healms "demanded" an order for laying out 35 acres on Ralph Dayton's 1/2 right. This was granted and the record shows that each of the petitioners received 17 1/2 acres on George's Neck. From this fact it might have been guessed that Strong and Helms had married daughters of Ralph Dayton; but both these gentlemen have been provided with non-Dayton wives by writers on these families, and very probably they purchased this right from Ralph or his heirs since most Brookhaven deeds of this period seem to have gone unrecorded.

There appear in the Brookhaven records no male Daytons who are not accounted for as issue of Ralph's brothers, and therefore none who could have been his sons. Since Ralph survived until at least 1704, it seems extremely unlikely, had he been father of Ephraim and Samuel of New Jersey, that both sons together with a young daughter Rachel would have left him without a son at home to aid him on the home farm in his later years. He may have had daughters only, and he may even have been childless. In either case, his estate must

have been settled by the nearest heirs, though no such settlement or deeds of the heirs are found in the extant records.

Now let us consider Caleb. Of him we know little more than what Mr. Jacobus and Dr. Dayton gave in the recent book cited above. On 25 Dec. 1664, Samuel² Dayton apprenticed his son Caleb to Joshua Garlick for 16 years, which would place his birth at about 25 Dec. 1659. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory and Caleb was "put out" a second time, on 26 Aug. 1668, this time for 12 years and 4 months, to John "Jushup" (Jessup, a name found in the early 18th century in Gloucester Co., N.J., near where the Daytons settled). This second indenture places Caleb's birth about 26 Dec. 1659. He is next seen on 5 Nov. 1685 when Samuel Dayton of West Hampton "in the bounds of Brookhaven" freely gives his son Caleb Dayton 20 acres that did belong to his allotment in the last division. The next and final record of Caleb is his death in Southampton on 4 Oct. 1688. We find no reference to a wife and children.

The lack of record does not of course mean that he did not marry. Note that the ages of the South Jersey group can be fitted nicely into the eight year period between 1680 when Caleb came of age and 1688 when he died. From the Southampton area came John Chatfield, one of the purchasers (along with Joshua Curtis) of Fairfield, N.J. Other purchasers from the same area were Samuel Foster, Joseph Sayre, John Mills, John Griffin, John Miller, and others. One of these men may have married the widow of Caleb and taken her and the young Dayton children with him to Fairfield, where Ephraim met Bethia Curtis.

The names of Robert, Ralph and Caleb do not appear among the children of Ephraim and Samuel Dayton or of their sister Rachel (Dayton) Buck, unless they had such sons who died young. However, the absence of the paternal name is easier to explain if their father died when they were very young (as we know Caleb did) and if they were raised by a stepfather.

Having ruled out the connection previously suggested for this family group with Robert³ (Robert²), and eliminated Abraham³ (Samuel²) as the probable father, for the reasons already set forth, we are left only with Ralph³ and Caleb³ as possible parents. The biographical data of these two, as given above, show that Caleb is the one who best fits all the requirements as the probable father of the New Jersey family group. While too little is known of Caleb to make the identification positive, both Mr. Jacobus and Dr. Seversmith concur with the writer that Caleb is the most likely candidate for the father of Ephraim, Samuel and Rachel Dayton.

THE ANCESTRY OF PARDON TILLINGHAST
EARLY SETTLER OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., of Arlington, Virginia

At line 5 of his Ancestral Roots of sixty New England Colonists, Dr. Frederick Lewis Weis states, inter alia, that the mother of the colonist, Pardon Tillinghast, was Elizabeth Tichborne, whose alleged royal ancestry makes interesting reading. Pardon Tillinghast of Rhode Island born about 1622, appears not to have been her son, however, for on 20 May 1630 she seems still to have been unmarried [Waters, Gleanings, 1:653-4].

The Boston Evening Transcript item cited by Dr. Weis in support of his statement about Pardon Tillinghast's mother is merely a query and reads: "Several years ago the following royal ancestry of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast was given me. Since several supposed royal lines have been disproved, I would like to ask about this line" [and the line is then given which Dr. Weis shows, op. cit.]. Transcript, Wed., Jan. 4, 1928, part 3, p. 8.

None of the works cited by Dr. Weis gives any actual evidence to support his thesis as to the royal ancestry of Pardon Tillinghast, whose descent appears to be as follows:

I. Gregory Pardon of Streat, Sussex, on 14 Jan. 1596/7, granted land there to [his son-in-law] John Tillinghast of Streat, clerk [Sussex Deeds, Sussex Record Soc., 1924, pp. 72-74]. Gregory appears to have been related to (perhaps son of) Gregory Pardon the elder, born about 1513 at Streat, who died testate, his will dated 1 July 1593 having been proved 14 May following at Lewes, Sussex [Sussex Arch. Coll. 56:2; idem, 36:49-52]. Gregory Pardon the younger (father-in-law to John Tillinghast) was still living on 16 Sept. 1623; see below. His daughter was:

II. Alice Pardon, born say 1570, perhaps at Streat, Sussex, married, perhaps about 1592, Rev. John Tillinghast, vicar of Streat 1593-1624. He took his M.A. degree at Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1585, but his parentage is not known. He may have been brother of Sarah Tillinghast of Cowfold, Sussex, spinster, whose will dated 1628 was proved the following year at Lewes. John Tillinghast made his will 16 Sept. 1623, proved the following year at Lewes and also proved 19 Sept. 1627 at P.C.C. [88 Skynner], by his relict Alice. The will names the testator's eldest son, Pardon Tillinghast (see below), and the other children, Robert (third son), Symon (youngest son), the testator's wife Alice, and his daughters, Ann (eldest), Mary (second), Sarah and Alice. The wit-

nesses were John Tillinghast [second son], Stephen Marten, John Bigge, Robert Tillinghast, and William Browne. The overseers, as named in the abstract of the will supplied, were John Mascall my father-in-law, Gregory Pardon, and Stephen Martime [the last evidently identical with the witness Marten]. However, the words "my father-in-law" must apply to Pardon who follows them rather than to Mascall who precedes them, proved by the deed cited under III below. On 6 Feb. 1629/30, the relict Alice Tillinghast, widow, married at Ifield, Sussex, Henry Waller, gent.; her son, Pardon Tillinghast, "yeoman," was a surety and then of Ifield [Sussex Marriage Licenses, Sussex Rec. Soc., I:180].

III. Pardon Tillinghast, son of the above, and born say 1593, was of Ifield in 1629 and 1633. On 1 Nov. of the latter year, Pardon Tillinghast of Ifield, cooper, granted to Dennis Geere of Ovingden, yeoman, for 250 pounds, twelve acres in Streat, "lately purchased by John Tillinghast, father of the grantor, of Gregorie Pardon, grandfather of the grantor" [Sussex Rec. Soc., 1924, pp. 72-74, no. 322]. Being a cooper, Pardon Tillinghast probably moved every two or three years from town to town, making casks for cider and beer, the usual drink of Englishmen of that day, who often disdained water except as a last resort.

The will of Benjamin Browne of Ifield, Sussex, clerk, dated 21 Feb. 1637 and proved at Lewes 4 Sept. 1638, names, inter alios, the testator's grandmother Elfick, his daughter Sarah and her husband Pardon Tillinghast of Bishopstone, Sussex, and refers to (but does not name) their children, the testator's grandchildren, who were to receive money to buy each an ewe lamb, which sheep were to be cared for by Tillinghast till the children reached "years of discretion." This Browne, who held the degree of M.A., was instituted vicar of Ifield, Sussex, in 1596, on presentation of John Shurley, armiger, later knighted; Shurley's grandmother was a daughter of John Fenner of Crawley and Ifield, Sussex, Esq., probably of the same family as Arthur Fenner who married Sarah Browne, daughter of Rev. Joseph Browne and niece of the above Rev. Benjamin Browne. Arthur Fenner settled in Providence, R.I., as did also Henry Browne, nephew of Sarah and grand-nephew of Rev. Benjamin Browne. For these connections, see this quarterly, 15:84-86; Sussex Genealogies, Lewes Centre, pp. 252-253; Sussex Arch. Coll., 55:227. Rev. Joseph Browne (Benjamin's brother) was rector at the nearby town of Rusper, Sussex. His son, William Browne, who died on Long Island in 1650, married in 1611 Jane Burgess, evidently a widow, for the will of her father, Thomas Mills of Rusper, 1629, proved 1630 at P.C.C., names her and her Browne

children, including Henry above. Henry Browne, Arthur Fenner and Pardon Tillinghast had numerous land transactions with each other in Providence [Early Records of Providence, vols. 3, 4, 5 and 14, passim; information from Charles W. Farnham of Providence], and the records we have cited above indicate that they were cousins.

Of the children of Pardon Tillinghast and Sarah Browne, these names have come to light:

a. Pardon Tillinghast, born probably near Beachey Head, near Bishopstone, Sussex, about 1622; settled in Providence, Rhode Island.

b. John Tillinghast, styled "son of Pardon Tillinghast of Alfriston" (about three miles from Bishopstone), born about 1625, matriculated in 1642, aged 17 years, at Magdalen College, Oxford [D.N.B.].

c. Sarah Tillinghast, baptized at Cowfold, Sussex, 15 Nov. 1627 [P. R. of Cowfold], "daughter of Pardon Tillinghast."

It is notable that Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island shows that Rev. Pardon Tillinghast of Rhode Island had a first daughter, Sarah, and sons Benjamin and Joseph. These three names appear to have honored Sarah Browne, evidently mother of Pardon Tillinghast the colonist, for her father and uncle were Benjamin and Joseph Browne.

John Tillinghast (1604-1655), brother of Pardon Tillinghast, sr., succeeded their father as vicar of Streat and D.N.B. states that this younger John's uncle was Robert Tichborne. The evidence presented above proves that Pardon Tillinghast, sr., was the eldest son and that his mother was a Pardon by birth; also that his mother survived his father and remarried. Hence we must conclude that the Pardon wife of John Tillinghast, sr., was mother of all of his children, including John, jr. Even if Pardon Tillinghast, sr., father of the colonist, had a later (Tichborne) wife, of which as yet we have seen no evidence, it is difficult to understand how that would make Robert (or any other) Tichborne uncle to her husband's brother, the younger John Tillinghast. Most likely Robert Tichborne was uncle to the latter's wife, or the husband of an aunt, or else related in some other way. In any event, the royal ancestry given by Dr. Weis [op. cit., line 5] does not appear to pertain to Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, early colonist of Rhode Island.

Acknowledgment is given to G. Andrews Moriarty, F.S.A., Francis William Steer, F.S.A., and Richard Dell, Esq., the two latter being archivists for Sussex, at Chichester and Lewes respectively, for their help to the contributor in preparing this paper.

The Will of Benjamin Browne

[From a photostatic copy supplied by Mr. Hunt to the Editor: Mr. Hunt is not responsible for our reading.]

21^o ffebruarij 1637 [probably 1637/8]

In the name of God amen I Beniamin Browne of Ifield in the County of Sussex Clerke weake of body but of good memory (blessed be my God) doe make & ordayne my last will and Testament in manner & forme following ffirst I bequeath my Soule vnto Almighty God, and my body to bee buried in the Churchyard of Ifield or elsewhere shall please the Lord Item I give unto the poore of the parrish of Ifield, Ten shillings to bee payd them by myne Executors wthin one moneth after my decease Item I give unto my sonne William Browne xx^{lb} Item I give unto Barnabas Browne my sonne the Tenement and orchard garden & Crofte of land called Swift wth all & singular th appurtenances to him and to his heyres for ever (one-ly reserving to mee & unto Sara my loving wife the yeare-ly Rent of xii^s iiij^d A yeare during our naturall lives, as the Conveyance thereof [made sealed & dd to him the said Barnabas and unto Anne his Loving wife maie at large it doth & may appeare Item I give unto Sara Tillinghast my daughter xx^s, and unto every one of her Children five shillings A peece to buy each of them an Ewe lambe, so that their loving father Pardon Tillinghast, wilbee pleased to see them kept & preserved for them together wth their increase, untill the Children Come to yeares of discretion to keepe them, or to put them forth to keeping Item I give unto Thomas Browne my sonne Thirty pounds of Current English money to bee payd him when hee sette up his Trade Item my will & true meaning is that my sonne John Browne shalbee payd the Ten pounds wch is due to him from mee by vertue of A Bond Item I give unto Peter Browne his sonne v^s Item I give unto Benjamin Browne his sonne v^s Item I give to Thomas Browne my sonne the greatesse Pott wch was my grandmother Elficke Pott Item I give unto Benjamin Browne my sonne Williams sonne x^s to buy him two Ewe lambes to bee preserved for him, wth their increase till he Come to yeares of discretion to looke to them himselfe Item I give to his daughter Susanna Browne my Grandaughter v^s to buy her an Ewe lambe, to bee kept as th other two by her ffather till shee Come to discretion to provide for its keeping Item I give unto Mary Browne my daughter ffifty pounds of currant Englishe money Item I give unto Elizabeth Browne my daughter Thirty pounds of currant Englishe money Item I give unto Beniamin Browne my sonne the Tenements, house, Barne, orchard, garden & lande thereunto belonging wth th appurtenances called Russells I give it to him & his heyres for ever

Uppon Condition that hee doe faythfully pay or Cause to
 bee payd all the legacies & portions bequeathed to my
 Children & Grandchildren in this my last will All the
 Resadue of my goods Cattells, & Chattells & Utensills
 whatsoever before not Given I give & bequeath unto Sara
 Browne my loving wife and unto Benjamin Browne my sonne
 whome I make Joynt Executors of this my last will And
 I doe intreate my loving kinseman M^r William Browne of
 Rush and Pardon Tillinghast of Bishopston my sonne in
 Lawe in whome I doe repose my Trust to see this my last
 will dueley & truly to bee pformed In witness wherof I
 have hereunto sett my hand & seale the day & yeare first
 above written Benjamin Browne
 [Probation in Latin, 4 Sept. 1638]

THE WIFE OF WILLIAM KELSEY

By George E. McCracken, Ph. D.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

William Kelsey is first recorded in America at New-
 town (later Cambridge), Mass., on 29 March 1632, but in
 June 1636 removed with others to become a founder of
 Hartford, Conn. In 1663, however, he once more changed
 his residence, this time settling in Killingworth, Conn.,
 where he is last recorded in the Town Records on 17 June
 1675. There is no probate.

In 1928 Edward A. Claypool, Azalia Clizbie, and Earl
 Leland Kelsey issued the first volume of a three-volume
 work, A Genealogy of the Descendants of William Kelsey,
 in which they attributed to him, though with some cau-
 tion, the following children: Mark, Bethiah, Priscilla,
 Mary, John, Abigail, Stephen, Daniel, and William. Abi-
 gail, Stephen and Daniel are above question, since their
 births were recorded at Hartford, respectively, on 19
 April 1645, 7 Nov. 1647, and 6 July 1650. The claim of
 John is nearly as good, for though we lack a birth rec-
 ord in his case, he and his family were afterwards of
 Killingworth where he died on 22 July 1709. The com-
 pilers provide a birth date for William (23 Mar. 1654/5)
 but from what source I do not know, since it is not in
 the printed vital records of Hartford [Coll. of the
Conn. Hist. Society, vol. 14], nor in the printed rec-
 ords of First Church, Hartford. They found nothing more
 on this William, however, and surmise that he died be-
 fore the removal to Killingworth, unless he was the Wil-
 liam of a 1684 deed which they list, though here they
 suspect a misprint. Birth records for the other chil-
 dren were not found by the compilers, and they suggest

probable birth dates for them which seem to me likely to be somewhat early.

Three of the above-mentioned children all married residents of Windsor, Conn.: Mark married at Windsor, 8 March 1658/9, Rebecca Hoskins [not, as the compilers wrongly state, daughter of John and Ann (Filer) Hoskins of Windsor—see *supra*, 30:181 f., for disproof of the claim that this couple were parents of Anthony Hoskins and his sister Rebecca (Hoskins) Kelsey]. Priscilla Kelsey is said to have married [ca. 1658] Cornelius² Gillett (Jonathan¹), though there is no such record of marriage found and we have seen no documentary evidence for the statement. Mary Kelsey married at Windsor, 23 April 1661, as first wife, Jonathan² Gillett (Jonathan¹). The presence of two or three Kelseys at Windsor at a time when William Kelsey was still living in nearby Hartford suggests that they were his children. Some added support comes from the names they gave their children. Mark Kelsey had Rebecca, John, Thomas, William, Joseph, Ruth, perhaps a daughter Mabel, and probably an unknown son. Priscilla Gillett had two Priscillas, Abigail, Cornelius, Mary, Esther, Joanna, and Daniel. Mary Gillett had two Marys, Jonathan, and William. The names underlined represent those which repeat names in the Kelsey family: the two Priscillas and the two Marys must not be counted as evidence since these children were obviously named for their respective mothers regardless of whether the mothers were daughters of William Kelsey or not.

This leaves to be discussed the daughter Bethiah whom the compilers marry off to David Phillips on the strength of a record dated in 1665 which we shall shortly quote in full. They did not, however, find anything more about the subsequent history of David and Bethiah Phillips. The record mentioned was long ago first noted in print by Royal R. Hinman, The First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut (Hartford, 1st ed., 1846), p. 44 [the second edition, 1852, which changed the title to "The Early Puritan Settlers," includes only A to D in the alphabetical listing of families plus the Hinmans and did not carry down to the Kelseys]. Now since, as said, the date of the record was 1665, the compilers saw clearly that Hinman was obviously wrong in making David Phillips' wife the former wife of William¹ Kelsey, since William was still living ten years later and could have had no such widow available to remarry in 1665. They therefore assumed that David Phillips had married the daughter, not the widow, of William Kelsey.

We must now examine this record which caused so much trouble. It is one of several germane items in the record of the Town Votes of Hartford which were printed in extenso in the Collections of the Conn. Hist. Society,

vol. 6, and we now set forth these items in an order that will tell the story more intelligibly.

Page 323 from the year beginning 18 Feb. 1663/4:

"God by his prouidenc hauing taken away by death John kely seyn^r: the wife and Children of the sd kely: falling to the town A fore sd to be prouided for and disposed of: and consequently to the towns men: we the aboue named haue agreed with the forementioned Thomas Catlen: that John keely sonn to John keely de-sesed and bethiah kely: shall liue With the sd Thomas Catlen an aprentis untell the sd John keely shall be of the agge of twenty: on years: being the July before the date herof eight years olde, the foresd term of on and twenty yars will be expired and ended in the yere sixteen hundred seuenty six...." [Thereafter the usual formula of apprenticeship]

Page 146 from the year 1664:

[among receipts of the Townsmen]

"The estate of Goodwife Kelly wch y^y received

14 11 09"

[among disbursements of the Townsmen]

"By so much delivered into Bethiah Kellys hand

by the former Townsmen in goods

05 01 03"

Page 148 dated 1 Sept. 1665:

"Voted: that the Towne will give tenn pounds to David Phillips of Milford provided that he remove from Hartford wth Bethiah Kelley his wife at that time wch The Townsmen shall appoint him."

Only the last quoted item was noticed by the compilers and they claim that the name Kelley is an error—they do not say whose—for Kelsey. It seems clear from all of the items quoted that there was at Hartford a man named John Kelly or variant thereof who died about 1664 leaving a widow named Bethiah, a son John aged eight, and at least one other child; that not long after, David Phillips of Milford married the widow but did not immediately take her away to Milford, so that the townsmen were still at charges to support the children of the deceased. The good and kind residents of Hartford thought that they could relieve themselves of their responsibility to the orphans—John excepted, for he had been disposed of by being apprenticed to Catlin—if they offered Phillips and wife ten pounds, after which the responsibility would rest on the good and kind residents of Milford. Whether the offer was accepted, we do not learn. In any case, it seems quite impossible that the name of the deceased John was Kelsey, and since Bethiah became a Kelly, Kelley, Keely or Kely, only upon her marriage to her first husband, there is no necessity of getting

photostats of the original documents to see what the names really are. The printed record gives the name seven times and never is there an s in the name, and there is no instance where the name is spelled Calsey as Kelsey frequently was in Hartford records. Moreover, had Bethiah been daughter to William Kelsey, one would have expected the grandfather, even when living now at Killingworth, to take an interest in the orphaned grandchildren. We therefore conclude that there is no evidence that William Kelsey had a daughter Bethiah, and since this record is the only source of the claim that he had a wife Bethiah, we conclude that there is no evidence to show that he had either a wife or daughter of that name.

The compilers found no record at Cambridge, or Hartford, or Killingworth, to show what the name of his wife really was. This is surprising since William Kelsey is well represented in land records. He often bought and sold property, and never once did he associate with himself any wife. At Cambridge the Proprietors' Records (p. 42) show a conveyance of 19 2nd mo. 1636 whereby William Kelsey of ye New Towne disposed of all meadow ground to Thomas Fisher, and here, specifically, no wife is mentioned. I can only suggest, with some hesitancy, that William Kelsey may have had more than one wife, that the first wife, mother of the older children, had died by the time of the removal to Hartford, explaining her failure to sign the deeds when the move was made; and that a later wife at Hartford may have died before he moved to Killingworth in 1663, though in Connecticut the signature of the wife to renounce her dower right seems not to have been as essential as it was in Massachusetts.

Now having presented a fair discussion of the problem of William Kelsey's wife, the compilers, or one of them, could not bear to leave the matriarch hanging there without a name, so they continued to refer to her as Bethiah, despite their demonstration that there is really no evidence for this name.

But we must still direct our attention to the claim that the maiden name of the mythical Bethiah was Hopkins, most recently printed in a query in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 112:164. The compilers quote in full an anonymous article published on 8 Mar. 1902 in a New York newspaper, the Mail and Express, and this appears to be the earliest occurrence of the Hopkins claim. Briefly summarized, the argument is as follows: Living at Hartford was one John Hopkins, assumed to be a son of Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower [a paternity accepted neither by the Mayflower Society nor by the Hopkins family genealogist], with a son Stephen and a daughter Bethiah. Also living at Hartford was William Kelsey with

a wife named Bethiah, a daughter named Bethiah, and, among others, sons named John and Stephen. If William Kelsey had married Bethiah Hopkins, sister of the elder John, then John Hopkins named a daughter for his sister, while William Kelsey complimented his brother-in-law by naming a son John for him, and both men named sons Stephen. The weakness is, of course, the fact demonstrated above that there is no evidence that William Kelsey had either a wife or a daughter named Bethiah.

Furthermore, the anonymous writer of this article supports his claim by allusion to "Mrs. Haxton's Signers in the Mayflower Compact, vol. 1, p. 32." This work is available for checking. It is composed of reprints of articles originally published also in the Mail and Express, but the author is Mrs. Annie Arnoux Haxton [sic], and the correct title is Signers of the Mayflower Compact (New York 1902). Mrs. Haxton devotes each article to a Mayflower signer. She is concerned here with Stephen Hopkins, says rather little about John Hopkins of Hartford, and nothing whatever of William Kelsey.

The compilers make one further suggestion concerning the identity of William Kelsey's wife. Noting that at Cambridge there was early a man named Mark Pierce, they suggest that Mrs. Kelsey may have been related to him, and have named her son Mark for him. I have been unable to run this suggestion down.

Having attacked the existing claims for William Kelsey's wife, I do not wish to give the reader the impression that I accept what the compilers have to say about the ancestry of William Kelsey himself. I shall therefore state in conclusion merely that, while I cannot disprove their claims, I do not think they succeeded in proving their view of the ancestry of William. This is necessary because in the query alluded to above, the querist also assumed that the ancestry of William Kelsey is as suggested in the genealogy and asks for further information.

KIRTLAND ARTICLE

In my article on the Kirtland family (supra, 36:91), the parents of Daniel² Bartlett should have been stated as George¹ and Mary (Cruttenden) Bartlett; through an unfortunate slip, the mother's name was misstated.

The parents of Elizabeth (Leach) Putnam were Richard and Sarah (Fuller) Leach. Sarah's maiden name was omitted in the article, as I had not felt satisfied as to the Fuller connection.

—Frederick W. Wead

WILL OF THOMAS⁴ WELLS OF COLCHESTER, CONN.

Communicated by Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.
by permission of F.J. Hills, Esq., Rahway, N.J.

Thomas⁴ Wells was son of Ephraim³ (Thomas², Widow Frances¹) and Abigail (Allis) Wells. He was born (with his twin brother Ephraim) at New London, Conn., 28 Jan. 1699, baptized there 7 Apr. 1700; died without issue in Colchester, Conn., by Mar. 1780, having married 18 Sept. 1740 Sarah Kilbourn, daughter of John and Sarah (Kimberly) Kilbourn [for whom see Jacobus and Waterman, Hale, House and Related Families, 1952, p. 663]. For a consideration of the first two generations of this Wells family, see this quarterly, supra, 28:227-235. Since Thomas⁴ had no children, his will is genealogically important for the light it sheds on his brothers and sisters, the children of Ephraim³. Of these, Mary m. Thomas Day, Ephraim m. Lydia Chapman, Abigail m. William Marriner, Sarah m. Thomas Way, Elizabeth m. George Brown, Hannah m. ——— Gunn, Lydia m. Elnathan Rowley, and Rebecca m. ——— Edgerton.

The following abstract is from a photocopy of the original will:

"I Thomas Wells of Colchester...being in an Advanced Age...am desirous to Make a Settlement of my affairs and do Make and Ordaine this my Last will and Testament...

I do order that all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be Paid...by my Executors Hereafter named...

Item...I do give and Bequeath to my well Beloved Wife Sarah the one half of all my Personal Estate that shall be left after my Debts...are Paid to be her own forever. ...I do also Give unto her...the use and improvement of all my Lands and buildings thereon Standing So long as she shall be and Remaine my Widdow and further I give unto my Said Wife all the Provisions that shall be in the House at my Decease...over and above the one half of the mooveable Estate Given to her as aforesaid and further...my Dwelling House should be Put in Good Repair So as it shall be Both Comfortable and Desent for my sd Wife to dwell in...and the Expences of Such Repair I order to be paid out of the other half of my personal Estate that shall Remain after my wives Part is Set out.

Item It is my will and I do...Bequeath unto the Heirs of my Deceased Brother Ephraim Wells and to the Heir of my Deceased Brother Joshua Wells and to the Heirs of my Deceased Sister Abigail Marriner and to the Heirs [of] my Deceased Sister Mary Day and to [the] Heirs of my Deceased Sister Sarah Whay and to the Heirs of my Deceased Sister Elizabeth Brown and to my Sister Hannah Gun and to the Heirs of my Deceased Sister Lydia Rowley and to

the Heir of my Deceased Sister Rebeckkah Edg[er]ton... all the Residue of my Estate Both Real and Personall that is not all Ready within this will Disposed of which I give in the following Proportion....Viz^t....the heirs of my Brother Ephraim Wells should Have a double share... ..the heir of my Brother Joshua and the Heirs of my Sisters and my Sister Hannah have single shares thereof ...further it is my will that my Cousin [nephew] Ephraim Wells Should have a Double Part of that which I give to the heirs of his said father....as much as two of his Sisters and further I give my Real Estate to them... viz I reserve the use and improvement of it for my wife so long as she is my widdow and it is my will that after her Decease an appraisal be made of all my Real Estate... and that if my Said Cousin Ephraim Wells...pay unto the Rest of the heirs to my ^{sd} Land so much as the same shall be Apprized at within two years after my ^{sd} wives Decease that then....Each of them Shall Receive the same in Lieu of Lands and it is my will that the ^{sd} cousin Ephraim on such payment Shall Have all the Lands....

I do hereby Nominate and appoint my ^{sd} wife and my said Cousin Ephraim Wells of ^{sd} Colchester the Sole Executors of this My Last Will and Testament...this 13th Day of November 1779

Witnesses:

Elias Worthington Jun^r
Joshua Morgan
John Watrous

his
Thomas X Wells"
Mark

The first two testified that they saw the deceased set his mark, at which time the third witness was also present, 3 Mar. 1780 [Colchester Probate District, File 3232]. The will and inventory were accepted, 8 Feb. 1781 [Colchester Probate Records, 5:49].

BOGAERT-RAPALJE CORRECTION

Supra, 35:196, no. 27.—This Grietje should be deleted. She was really daughter of Jan Laurens Bogaert of Harlem—see James Riker, Revised History of Harlem (New York 1904), pp. 447-475.

—G. E. McC.

PIERS DE GAVASTON: SECOND PAPER

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Va.

In April 1959 we presented [supra, 35:100-106] a paper on the supposed descent of Peter Bulkeley from Piers de Gavaston. The suggested conclusions ran counter to what other works have indicated as to Gavaston's issue by his marriage to Margaret de Clare, who took for her second spouse Hugh de Audeley the younger. Herewith are notes presenting some "pro" and "con" facets of this matter.

The one record which seems to confirm Dugdale's accuracy in stating that Piers de Gavaston and Margaret de Clare had only one child to survive (she being Joan, born ca. 1310, died 1325) is in the published Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, vol. 8, pp. 253-5, no. 382, which abstracts an inquisition dated Saturday after Holy Thursday, 16 Edward III, after the death of Margaret, late wife of Hugh de Audeley, Earl of Gloucester. The London jurors stated that in London she had a rental and tenement and "her only daughter Margaret, aged eighteen years and more, is her next heir." However, the jurors in Devon, and those in Essex and Rutland, who deposed re her property in Devon, in Oakham, Rutland, and in Newport, Essex, merely stated that her daughter Margaret was her next heir, without certifying that the latter was the only daughter. Margaret the mother died Tuesday the morrow of the Close of Easter last."

It may be noted that Dugdale [Baronage, 1:751], citing this inquisition, states that Audeley left issue, by Margaret his wife, "one only daughter called Margaret, his sole heir" (thirty years of age in 1347 and wife of Ralph, lord Stafford, in 1342). In view of the facts presented in our first paper, and others to follow, it is suggested that the London jurors, referred to above, either meant that Margaret was the only daughter of her mother by the marriage with Audeley, or that she was then the only surviving daughter of the mother. Either of these two interpretations is compatible with Margaret the mother's having had the daughter Amy de Gavaston, the theory we put forward in the first paper. One may well ask why, in such case, the i.p.m. does not show that Margaret de Audeley's lands passed in part to the issue of Amy de Gavaston. The answer to this question is suggested in the Calendar of Close Rolls, 12 Edward II, p. 143, where, under the date 6 June 1319 we read: "memorandum that Hugh de Audeley the younger and Margaret his wife delivered in Parliament at York in three weeks from Michaelmas in the 12th year of the King's reign, a petition to this effect: Hugh de Audeley, the son, and

Margaret, his wife, pray the King and his council that whereas the King by his charter made before the ordinances gave and granted with the assent of his council to Sir Peter de Gavaston and the said Margaret then his wife, the earldom of Cornwall and the lands of Edmund late Earl of Cornwall, to have and to hold to them and to the heirs of their bodies, and whereas they were seized long before the ordinances and they had issue still living, until after the earl's death the King re-seized the earldom and other lands aforesaid into his hands, that it may please the King and his council to render the earldom and lands to Hugh and Margaret as her right to hold in manner aforesaid...afterwards in parliament at York a month from Easter, after the petition had been fully treated....it was agreed and ordained by the prelates, earls and barons....that all grants made by the King to the said Peter and Margaret of the aforesaid earldom, and of certain other castles, manors and lands should be revoked and annulled and extinct in the persons of Peter and Margaret, and the manors and lands shall remain to the King, quit of the aforesaid Hugh and Margaret and of the issue of Peter and Margaret...."

An interpretation that may well be given this memorandum is that it reflects the undying hatred felt by the principal lords of the realm toward Piers de Gavaston; this hate was evidently so great that they wished to ensure that his issue, still living, would not inherit anything that the Crown had ever granted Sir Piers. They may also have continued to prevent Sir Piers' issue from inheriting through their mother.

The Complete Peerage claims that Margaret de Clare married Piers de Gavaston in 1309; however, note that Walter Phelps Dodge, Piers Gavaston, and Stow's Survey of London, Everyman ed., p. 322, confirm that the marriage actually took place 1 Nov. 1307.

Amy de Gavaston was also styled Amicia in the calendars. The two most important marriages in the Clare family involved Joan de Acre and Amicia of Gloucester; therefore we might expect that Margaret de Clare would commemorate these names in her issue by Gavaston. We know that they had a daughter Joan; and suspect that Amy (Amicia) de Gavaston was another.

Woghfield manor, Berks, granted by Queen Philippa to Amy de Gavaston for life in 1332, was earlier a parcel of the manor of Wigmore, in 1330 part of the late possessions of Roger Mortimer, then lately attainted; he, as a youth of sixteen years and three months of age, in 1302 had been put in ward to Piers de Gavaston. Roger had to pay the latter 2500 marks for the privilege of taking a wife of his own choosing. [Dugdale, op. cit., I:144.] Woghfield manor reverted to the Mortimers in

1354 when an act of Parliament of that year reversed an attainder of Mortimer dated 1330 [*idem*, pp. 146, 147]. In the absence of any calendar evidence of a compensatory grant to Amy (who by 1338 was wife of John de Driby), it may be deduced that she had died by 1354; indeed, she may well have died before her mother, Margaret, who died in 1342. Amy's children were probably born not far from the year 1338, for her son, John Driby, married a girl born in that year.

The *Annales* of Johannes de Trokelawe (monk of St. Albans, fl. 1330) show that in 1311, after an absence on the Continent, Peter de Gavaston returned to England. Trokelawe uses these words: "Et assumptis secum alienigenis nequioribus se Angliam repedavit, et Domino Regi in partibus Eboraci tunc existentis circa natale Domini se repraesentavit; a quo, cum tota familia sua, amicaliter susceptus est." [*Rolls Series*, vol. 28, part 3, pp. 69, 70, 75.] This seems to mean rather clearly that Sir Piers, with "his whole family," were received in friendly manner by the King. The words fit a family of man, wife and two or more children, far better than a family of man, wife and only child. In our first paper we cited evidence [*supra*, 35:101] that Piers had a daughter born early in 1312 whose age would correspond with the age of Amy.

Amy de Gavaston's husband, John Driby, patently received Bredon from his father, another John de Driby, who received Bredon from his mother Joan, wife of Robert de Driby and daughter of Robert de Tatteshale, whose mother, Mabel d'Aubigny, was daughter of William d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, by his wife Mabel, daughter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester.

See *Surt. Soc.*, vol. 144, pp. 152-154, and *Cal. I.P. M.*, vol. VII, #241, 24 Oct. 3 Edward III: "Joan de Driby died on 8 Oct. and John her son is aged 40 years and above...In Leics...eleven days before her death she granted her manors of Bredon, Somerby, Holewell and Ketelby to John de Driby." This John, her son, was probably born before her marriage, for he is not called legitimate nor did he inherit his father's lands of Tumby or her castle of Tateshale (incidentally still standing; see Curzon of Kedleston's *Tattershall Castle*).

The following extracts from the Calendars relate to the husband of Amy and father of Alice, lady Bassett:

"July 6, 1342, John de Driby [styled] the King's yeoman." [*Pat. Rolls*.]

"May 20, 1343, pardon to John de Driby, yeoman of John of Gaunt, for not taking the order of knighthood." [*idem*.]

"Sept. 12, 1346, respite of John de Driby, yeoman of the King's son, Lionel, keeper of the realm, from knighthood for one year." [*idem*.]

"Aug. 30, 1348, complaint that John de Driby and others (men of Tong and Bredon) assaulted Roger Tebbe at Castle Donington, Leics." [*Idem.*]

"Nov. 30, 1357, pardon to John de Driby for not having taken the order of knighthood, and grant to him that he shall not serve on juries, be made mayor," etc. [*Idem*; these grants generally were made to members of the gentry who had reached an age equivalent to that at which a man today might retire.]

"Nov. 30, 1353, order to take the fealty of John, son of John de Driby....and to cause him and Eliz., his wife, da. and heir of Thos. de Heriz, tenant in chief, to have seizin of all the lands whereof Thomas was seized at his death, as Eliz. has proved her age before the escheator." [*Close Rolls.*]

"Dec. 3, 1361, Eliz. de Driby died without heir of her body so that Gonalston goes to Roger Beler and Margaret (dec'd) his wife." [*Idem.*]

"Nov. 6, 1349, grant to John de Driby of wardship of Gonalston, late of Thomas de Heriz, till lawful age of Eliz., da. and heir of Thomas." [*Fine Rolls.*]

This Elizabeth was born at Gonalston, Notts., 6 June 1338, married young Driby by 1353, and died 2 Oct. 1360, s.p. See 4th Report, Deputy Keeper, Public Records; *Watson's paper cited supra*, 35:102; and *Thoroton Soc. Rec. Ser.*, vol. 12, p. 52; *idem*, pp. 7, 8. Elizabeth de Heriz thus married at about the age of 15 years or before; child marriages were then arranged usually when both spouses were fairly close in age; thus it is reasonable to believe that young John Driby was born about 1338, and son of John de Driby by Amy de Gavaston who were married by 18 June 1338 [*Patent Rolls*].

Young John de Driby (evidently soon after Elizabeth died) married a woman named Margaret, for in Derbyshire Charters, No. 2295 records a grant dated in 1363 (Lansd. 606) to John de Driby and Margaret his wife, of rents in Swarkeston, Derbys., Stony Stanton, Leics., and Tutbury, Staffs., witness Robert Franceys.

The first John de Driby above died in 1334; his son, husband of Amy, died after 30 Nov. 1357; and John the third probably died between 1363 and 1378, s.p., for his sister Alice held the Bredon and other lands in the latter year [*Watson, op. cit.*].

As to the first spouse of Alice de Driby, while *Watson* stated that she first married Ralf, lord Basset of Sapcote, this appears improbable. *Nichols*, in his *History of Leicestershire*, vol. II, p. 9, gives this confused account of her ancestry and marriages: [*Holwell and Kettelby*] "fell chiefly to the allotment of Joane de Driby (cousin to Robert de Tatteshall in 1305) Esc. 17 E II, no. 188, Leics., who had issue Sir John de Driby whose da. and coh. Alice first married Sir John Tusket

[sic], kt., and afterwards to Ralf, lord Bassett of Sapcot, then to Sir Anketile Malory, and lastly to Sir John Bernack, kt. (Esc. 14 H IV, no. 15, Leics.). Alice died seized of it in 1412."

While the matter just quoted is not fully accurate, we think it correct in stating that Alice married lord Bassett for her second spouse, which is chronologically more in keeping with the birth of her children (Thomas Malory, her first son, born 1380-1381) and the death of lord Bassett (1378). Moreover, the Visitation of Nottinghamshire [Harl. Pub. 4:42] states that Sir "Rauf Bassett of Sapcotts," kt., died 2 R II, having taken as his second wife "Alice, da. of John Driby, widow of Sir Robert Touchett, kt."

The fact that Alice's will lists her husbands as Ralf Bassett, Robert Tochet and Anketil Maloree does not indicate the order of their marriage, for in mediaeval England a lady would naturally list first her most prominent spouse. A word now as to Robert Touchet, who, we conclude, was Alice's first husband. In the V.C.H. of Rutland, vol. 2, p. 108, a note states that in 1315 Robert Tuchet, aged 40 years and over, did homage, and in 1335 settled Ashwell, Rutl., and Markeaton, Derbys., on his son Thomas, who as a knight died in 1349. John, son of Thomas, was slain at Rochelle in 1371; this John's marriage with Joan Audley (a distant cousin of the Hugh Audley who married Gavaston's widow) brought the Audley baronial title to his descendants. Alice de Driby's first spouse, Robert Tuchet, would appear to have been a brother of the John slain at Rochelle, and named for his grandfather. Perhaps this Robert Tuchet was born about 1335 and died as a knight in 1367 in the retinue of Edward the Black Prince, whose campaign in Spain in 1367 was attended by large losses due to disease [Armistage-Smith, John of Gaunt, p. 58].

It seems more than a coincidence that Margaret, daughter of William, lord Ros (supervisor to the will of Alice, lady Bassett)—the said William being grandson of the only daughter of Gavaston's widow by Hugh de Audley—married James Tuchet (b. by 1399) whose grandfather Sir John Tuchet was evidently brother of Robert Tuchet, lady Bassett's first husband. Ashwell, Rutland, where the Tuchets held, is only a short distance, about five miles, from Oakham, Rutland, and Somerby, Leics., where Alice de Driby had interests before marriage. Moreover, Markeaton, Derbys., principal holding of the Tuchets, is only about fifteen miles from Bredon, Leics., where Alice had her chief property.

In Nichols, History of Leicestershire, III:685, sub Bredon, it is stated "In 1412 Alice, wife of Ralf Bassett, kt., held for term of her life Bredon, with members in Somerby, Dalby Parva, Holwell and Abkettleby, with

reversion to Roger Flower et al (Esc. 14 H IV, no. 15, Leics.)." Roger Flower in 1415 was a supervisor to the will of Edward, Duke of York, slain in 1415 at Agincourt [Gibbon's Early Lines. Wills]. In Lists and Indices, Public Record Office, vol. 22, p. 744, is quoted an Inquisitio ad quod damnum of the year 1418, in which Roger Flore, Esq., of Oakham and John Clere of Whissendine, Rutland, grant a messuage and lands in Oakham and Egelton to the warden of Sts. John and Ann, Oakham. It may be that Roger Flower's mother was a sister of Alice, lady Basset, for the latter has been styled "co-heir" of John de Driby [Nichols, *op. cit.*].

In view of the foregoing, the following line of descent can be stated with some confidence:

- I. Mabel of Chester [Weis, Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists, pp. 110, 111], great-granddaughter of a natural son of King Henry I, married William d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, d. 1220/1, a Magna Charta baron [*idem*, p. 121], who had several descents from Charlemagne.
- II. Mabel d'Aubigny, d. by 1243, m. Robert de Tateshale.
- III. Robert de Tateshale, d. 1273, of Buckenham, Norfolk; m. and had:
- IV. Joan de Tateshal, b. ca. 1250, m. Robert de Driby, d. 1279, son of Simon. She d. 8 Oct. 1329, having 11 days earlier granted Bredon and other Leics. properties to her son:
- V. John de Driby, apparently b. before his parents' marriage, for he did not receive his father's lands which went to his sister. He d. 1334, m. and had:
- VI. John de Driby, yeoman of John of Gaunt and of Lionel his brother; d. after 30 Nov. 1357; m. by 1338 Amy de Gavaston, damsel of the chamber to Queen Philippa, mother of the said John of Gaunt and Lionel. John and Amy (or Amicia) had, besides a possible younger daughter, a son John, twice married as we have shown above, who d. s.p. after 1363, and:
- VII. Alice de Driby, b. ca. 1340; m. (say 1360) Robert Tuchet, who d. it would seem ca. 1367; m. (2) Ralf, lord Basset, who d. 1378; m. (3) Sir Anketil Malory, kt., who d. 1393. She d. 12 Oct. 1412, testate, leaving by her third husband, with others:
- VIII. William Malory, kt., d. 1445; father of:
- IX. Margaret Malory, m. Robert Corbet, d. 1440.
- X. Mary Corbet, m. Robert Charlton of Apley, Salop.
- XI. Richard Charlton, whose daughter:
- XII. Anne Charlton, m. 1500 Randall Grosvenor.
- XIII. Elizabeth Grosvenor, m. Thomas Bulkeley.

Grandparents of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley.
For the last six generations, see the first paper, supra, 35:104-106.

A few further items have been found which shed a little further light on the later generations.

Feudal Aids, vol. 4, pp. 248-252, concerning the Hundred of Bradford, Shropshire, in 1428, show:

"De Gulielm. Malory, chr., pro 3 part. i.f. in Shaubery q'dam Egidii de Erdington et tenetur de rege....

"De Dom. de Talbot et Gulielm. Malory, chr., pro 4 part. i.f. in Besford hamletto de Shaubery, q'dam Robert Corbet, non respondent quia dividitur."

Note: Talbot's mother was a le Strange of Blackmere [Weis, op. cit., p. 27], and thus a cousin of the Corbets [supra, 35:31].

The i.p.m. of Dame Margaret Corbet wife of Robert Corbet of Morton, knight, 18 Henry VI, Ref. C 139/90/4, shows that Robert and Margaret held in the manor of Shawebury with appurtenances in co. Salop.

Close Rolls, 1455, cite a charter dated 13 Feb. 33 H VI witnessed by John Maynwaring, kt., Roger Corbet of Morton, and Thomas Cherleton.

Parshall Genealogy (3 vols.), p. 789, states: "In 1466 Margaret, countess of Shrewsbury [wife, of course, of a Talbot], sued Roger Corbet of Morton, kt., Robert Chorleton of Apley, esq., and others. Salt Soc. vol. 4, n.s., p. 138."

Court of Requests, 2/13/73, tempore Henry VIII: "Petition to the King from Margaret Grevenore, widow, late wife of Rendall Grevenore of Belaporte, Salop, squire, dec'd. Contents: Rendall held the manor of Belaporte. His son and heir Randall took away all her goods and rights. Answer of Rendall Grosvenour: long before Margaret married his father, the defendant married Anne, daughter of Richard Chorleton, squire. At the time of this marriage, Rendall senior enfeofed the manor to Thomas Adams and others to the use of Rendall junior and his issue." [Lists and Indices, vol. 21, p. 114, gives reference to this.] Besides affording further proof of the parentage of Anne Charlton, this record shows that her Grosvenor husband had a stepmother.

It may be noted that the will of Thomas Bulkeley of Woore, Salop, grandsire of Rev. Peter Bulkeley of Concord, Mass., dated 23 June 33 Elizabeth and proved 19 Oct. 1591, named as a supervisor "the right worshipfull ffrancis Newport of Arcolie" [Bulkeley Genealogy, pp. 888-9]. The latter was a young man, born in 1556 [Shropshire Arch. Soc. Trans., 4th ser., vol. 7, p. 140]. He was a distant cousin of the testator's wife, descended from Thomas Newport of Erccall, Salop, by his wife Eleanor Grey, daughter of Richard, lord Grey of Codnor, by his wife Elizabeth Bassett, whose mother as we have seen was our Alice de Driby.

ANCESTOR TABLES

CIV. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. EDITH H. HURLBUTT
Address: 106 College, Northfield, Minnesota

-I

1. Edith Luella Houston Hurlbutt, 1898-

-II

2. Ralph Alma Houston, 1864-1934, Iowa and Minnesota.
3. Minnie Adella Newton, 1867-1920.

-III

4. Alexander Houston, 1821-1881, Ohio and Iowa.
5. Eliza Ann Gardenhire, 1825-1894.
6. Hanno Prentice Newton, 1838-1929, Iowa.
7. Maria DeBerard, 1840-1904.

-IV

8. James Huston, 1798-1833, York County, Pa.; Ohio.
9. Mary McKittrick, 1800- .
- 10.*Walter Gardenhire, - . ; m. 1823, Greene Co., Ohio.
- 11.*Mary McConnell, - .
12. Hosea Nelson Newton, 1814-1883, New Hampshire; Iowa.
13. Mary Ann Bolles Fiske, 1814-1880.
14. Charles Alexander DeBerard, 1812-1862, New York; Iowa.
15. Susan Case, 1815-1898.

-V

- 16.*John Huston, - , Penna.?
- 17.*Margaret - .
18. Alexander McKittrick, Penna. and Ohio.
19. Martha Blakeney, 1769-1851.
- 20 to 23.*
24. Ivah Newton, 1784-1840, New Hampshire.
25. Sarah Rugg, 1785-1882.
26. Thomas Fiske, 1774-1861, Chesterfield, N.H.
27. Lucinda Trowbridge, 1782-1869.
28. Charles Joseph Jay DeBerard, 1787-1836, New Hartford, N.Y.
29. Hepsabeth Brigham, 1788-1877.
30. Zacheus Case, 1787- , Utica, N.Y.
- 31.*Minerva Lord, 1788- .

-VI

- 32.*William Huston.
- 33.*Jean McCallen.
- 34.*
- 35.*
36. John McKittrick, 1745-1833, Penna. and Ohio.
- 37.*Mary McCready.
- 38.*James Blakeney.
- 39.*Mary Drennan.
- 40 to 47.*
48. Winslow Newton, 1756- , Hopkinton, Mass.
- 49.*Anna Bemis.
50. Daniel Rugg, 1751-1834, Framingham, Mass.; Hinsdale, N.H.
51. Sarah Bancroft, 1754-1837.
52. John Fiske (III), 1741-1819, Framingham, Mass.
53. Abigail Howe, 1752-1829.
54. James Trowbridge, 1739-1820, Pomfret, Conn.
55. Frances Darrow, 1748-1782.

- 56.*Charles Joseph DeBerard, 1753-1819, New Hartford, N.Y.
57.*Polly Johnson.
58. Antipas Brigham, 1758-1840, Schoharie, N.Y.
59. Hepsibah Brigham.
60.*Caleb Case, 1754- .
61.*Sarah Case, 1751- .
62.*
63.*

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

BENNET. Wanted, parentage of Valentine Bennet, b. ca. 1793, possibly Mass. or Vt., d. 24 July 1843, Gonzales, Texas, m. 2 Oct. 1817, Buffalo, N.Y., Mary Kibbe, 1794-1821, dau. of Gaius and Polly (Pease) Kibbe of Enfield, Conn. Bennet had brothers: George, who d. young; and Seneca, who reportedly went to Louisiana.

—Ross Boothe, Jr., Box 618, Gonzales, Texas.

BRUNEAU.- Paul Bruneau, son of Arnaud; Henri Bruneau, son of Henri: born in La Rochelle. Paul, grandson of Jean Bruneau, settled on Santee River, S. Carolina, ca. 1688 and left a will in 1717.

Wouter and Rutgers Brunoze were wed in New York Dutch Church, 1683-1684.

Robert Sparks wed Desire Bruneau in 1754 in Wicacoa Swedish Church (Philadelphia); she was appointed Admr. of his estate, March 31, 1775, Gloucester Co., N.J.

I wish to know whether these families can be connected.

—E. G. Van Name, 230 Bellevue, Haddonfield, N.J.

WOOLSEY. Thomas, b. 10 Apr. 1655, bur. Union Cemetery, Westchester Co., near Bedford, N.Y., son of George and Rebecca (Cornell) Woolsey, married Ruth (who?). Will pay reasonable price for proof of her name and parentage (please state fee in advance). Am also willing to exchange Woolsey data.

—Mrs. G.J. Bicknell, 1005 Third Ave. No., Humboldt, Iowa

EVALUATION OF GENEALOGICAL WRITERS

VII. REV. A. J. FRETZ

By Milton Rubincam, F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S.

A difficult field in which to work genealogically is Mennonitism. Unlike the Lutherans, the Calvinists, and other German sectarians, the Mennonites were not impressed with the necessity for keeping church registers. One must consequently go to public as well as private records for data concerning families which follow the principles laid down by the 16th century reformer, Menno Simons.

If we bear in mind the difficulties involved in conducting Mennonite genealogical researches, our admiration for the task undertaken by the late Reverend Abraham James Fretz is all the greater. He was the Mennonite genealogist par excellence. He belonged to an old Mennonite family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, but in his later years he was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a civic official at Milton, Morris County, New Jersey.

During the course of 19 years he published fifteen genealogies. They are all listed here in chronological order, with the number of pages given for each volume: Fretz (1890), 607 pages; Kratz (1892), 314 pp.; Wismer (1893), 372 pp.; Meyer (Moyer) (1896), 739 pp.; Funk (1899), 874 pp.; Stauffer (Stover) (1899), 371 pp.; Beidler (1903), 549 pp.; Nash (1903), 88 pp.; Oberholzer (1903), 254 pp.; Headley (1905), 223 pp.; Rosenberger (1906), 337 pp.; Swartley (1906), 81 pp.; Chamberlain (1907), 104 pp.; Newbaker (1908), 40 pp.; and Moyer (1909), 144 pp. This makes a total of 5,097 printed pages. His indefatigability in ferreting out genealogical facts was such that one wonders when he found the time to minister to the spiritual needs of his congregations.

Mr. Fretz adopted a method of genealogical presentation which was uniform throughout his fifteen volumes. Instead of numbering the pioneer ancestor 1, and listing his children and their descendants in numerical order, as is now commonly done, he divided the families into branches and traced each branch down, then went back and followed another branch down. This arrangement is not easy to follow. Each person bore a Roman numeral to indicate the generation to which he belonged; none had an individual number to distinguish one from the other. With a little time and patience, the researcher can figure out the method, but it takes time and patience!

Most of Mr. Fretz's books are indexed; but here again we run into complications. He loved to index each branch of the family, with the result one must consult perhaps five or six indexes in the same volume, if one does not know to which branch the group in which he is interested belongs. Nor are the indexes by any means complete.

On the credit side of the ledger, Rev. Fretz was tireless in seeking out the members of the families he was investigating. He found them in all parts of the United States, as well as in Ontario and other Canadian provinces, for a number of them had joined in the great Mennonite-Quaker migration to Canada which took place at the beginning of the 19th century.

He made no extravagant claims for his families. He commenced his genealogies with the first American ancestor. A casual glance at his Rosenberger genealogy might cause one to believe he had gone off balance here, for he quotes in full a letter written to him by a lady of Omaha, Neb., in 1899, in which she ascribed a noble origin to the family, said that "History mixes them up with the Hohenzollern family and the religious wars of Austria" (she did a fair job of mixing up history herself), alleged that "they took ship with William Penn" (!), and concluded: "There must have been a father and nine sons", of whom one of the sons founded the Virginia family of the name—the other eight sons presumably being progenitors of the Pennsylvania families of Rosenberger. The lady offered four "proofs", of which the first three were simply hearsay statements passed around in the family, and the fourth was a newspaper clipping concerning the once potent Bohemian house of Rosenberg.

Although he gave the full text of the lady's letter, Mr. Fretz's caution was displayed in a note in which he declared: "Of the earlier history of the family and their connection with the 'princely family,' the original spelling of the name, as suggested in the foregoing, the number of children the pioneer had, and whether one of the sons emigrated to Virginia or not, we know nothing. We have seen Rosenberger's (sic) direct from Austria and Germany and one Rosenberg from Prussia. One of the former from Austria claimed to be of an old Austrian Rosenberger stock, and were Jews. The last mentioned Rosenberg, from Prussia, was also a Jew."

The first proved ancestor of the Chamberlain family of Sussex County, N.J., was Benjamin (1746/47?-1816), who is alleged to have gone there from Connecticut with a brother, John. "Of the immediate ancestry of Benjamin and John Chamberlain," Mr. Fretz writes, "we have been unable to learn anything. It is quite probable that they were descendants of one of the early pioneers of the name who emigrated from England to America and set-

tled in one of the New England states."

Although he cites chapter and verse only for the immigrant ancestors, it is evident that Mr. Fretz made every effort to examine primary sources, interview hundreds of members of the families, and obtain information by correspondence. Some of his books were so bulky that to have quoted from or cited his sources in every instance would have made the volumes unwieldy. Unfortunately, the contributor has been unable to learn whether the basic material from which Fretz constructed his genealogies has been preserved and is available for research purposes.

Some of the families he investigated were in his own ancestry, and two, the Headleys and the Chamberlains, were in his wife's line of descent. But his fame as the historian of Mennonite families was such that he was invited to prepare genealogies of families from which he was not descended, and this he gladly undertook as a public service. His books are used as important reference works by Mennonite historians; see especially Wenger's History of the Mennonites of the Franconia Conference (1937) and the recently completed four-volume work, The Mennonite Encyclopedia.

INBREEDING IN THE LIBBY FAMILY

Thomas H. Roderick, Ph.D.
Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine

Mr. Davis has presented an unusual example of human inbreeding in his article, "Multiple Descents of John¹ Libby" [supra, 36:182-184]. This is an interesting example, because such cases are becoming very uncommon today, although intermarriages to this extent were less rare in the early period of our country. To be aware of the decrease of intermarriages, one has only to consult the ancestry tables published in this magazine and notice the manifold increase in duplication of surnames in the earlier generations.

Maine, the home of this Libby family, is perhaps one of the few remaining states in the Union today where a person's surname can to a great extent pinpoint his home town or county. An associate of mine who is a native of Maine has told me that when he was interrogating army recruits during the last world war, he could guess the home town or county of about four men out of ten. Of those that he missed, he often got the reply, "But my Pa's folks live there." Although this is still a general characteristic of Maine, the observation also still

applies to many isolated areas of the eastern United States, such as mountain communities. Lack of major industry is a large factor in maintaining these isolates. Without appreciable industry, regions do not draw outside individuals who would lower the percentage of early indigenous families. Where there is little immigration and mostly emigration, as is the case in Maine, communities tend to repopulate themselves, and thus particular surnames seem to grow with certain communities. But this is no longer generally true, because there is now a great deal of movement of individuals from place to place, both within states and between states. Unfortunately, future genealogists working with the generations of today will not be aided greatly by the surname in locating towns or localities of family origin.

From the Libby pedigree presented by Mr. Davis, I have calculated the amount of known inbreeding for the four children of Darius⁷ and Lucinda⁷ (Libby) Libby. To measure amount of inbreeding, geneticists use the coefficient of inbreeding which ranged from zero (no inbreeding) to one (complete inbreeding). A child produced by parents of different racial backgrounds may come as close to zero as is possible. A child from a family of many generations of brother-sister marriages would come as close to inbreeding of one as possible. The four Libby children have a coefficient of inbreeding of .08, of which .06 is due to the fact that their parents were first cousins. It is interesting that all of the rest of the many stated descents from John Libby and his wife account for only .02 of the amount of inbreeding. Of course .08, which is relatively high inbreeding for humans, is only the inbreeding of these children due to the intermarriages of Libbys with Libbys. It is possible that additional descents from John¹ Libby may have derived in female lines through wives not of the Libby name. Also it is most likely, since the family lived in one location for several generations, that the inbreeding is considerably greater due to descents from other "sturdy stock" of the same community with whom the Libbys probably intermarried repeatedly.

It is also interesting to note from the Libby pedigree that all of the grandparents of these four children were named Libby, and only one of the great-grandparents was not surnamed Libby. I would be pleased to know of other such unusual cases of inbreeding as this.

RECENT BOOKS

THE BAYLIS FAMILY OF VIRGINIA. Compiled by Mrs. Willetta Baylis Blum and Dr. William Blum, Sr. [Four assistants named.] Supplements on the Chunn, Fawcett, Hawkins and Turner Families, and a Baylis Family in England. Washington, D.C., 1958. Cloth, 669 p. Inquire of Dr. William Blum, Sr., 2311 Connecticut Ave., Washington 8, D.C.

This is a fine genealogy, the main section of the book relating to the descendants of William Baylis who died in Prince William County, Va., in 1754. The genealogical statistics are given in the first section, followed by biographical data including documentation. A needlessly complex numbering system is offset by an excellent index which lists each individual both by the reference numbers and by pages. A second index includes incidental names which did not fall within the numbering system.

The supplements deal with the families of John Chunn of Charles County, Md., Edward Turner of St. Mary's County, Md., Thomas Fawcett of the Chester, Pa., Monthly Meeting (with sons in Frederick Co., Va.), and Ephraim Hawkins (1789-1875) of Frederick Co., Va.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, DYM-OCK, 1538-1790. Edited by Irvine Gray and J.E. Gethyn-Jones. Cloth, 349 p., including full name and place indexes. Published by Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Records Section, The Council House, Bristol 1, England. Price in U.S.A., \$4.00.

Well printed and obviously well edited, these registers are somewhat unusual because they start at such an early date and are virtually complete. The interesting introduction mentions that such families as the Shayles, Wynniatts, Mailles, Mayos and Dyers were in Dymock six or seven hundred years ago and still remain there.

Americans of colonial English stock welcome the publication of the old registers. The present volume is recommended to them and to libraries with an English records section.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS AND GRANDFATHERS. Mimeographed, 86 p. in folder, 1960. No compiler, address or price on title-page, but the compiler is Mrs. Gertrude S. Pfeiffer, 2 Rivercrest Road, New York 71, N.Y.

Thirty-seven family lines are included, of which the longest is the Peck line from William Peck of New Haven, Conn. Based largely on printed sources, which are fully cited, the material is well arranged and typed, with the families in alphabetical order.

THE HOSKINS GENEALOGIST. Number 7, March 1960. Compiled by George Ely Russell, 225 Guthrie Ave., Alexandria, Va. Also Index of all Hoskins names.

It is regretted that this concludes the publication of Hoskins-Haskins data. The reviewer wishes to thank Mr. Russell for accepting and including certain corrections made supra, 35:178. As for the parentage of the brothers, John and Richard of Dighton, the reviewer believes they were sons of the first William Hoskins, but admittedly positive proof is lacking and other opinions are tenable. The records of early generations collected and compiled by Mr. Russell will form a foundation on which later genealogists of the family can build.

SEARCHING FOR YOUR ANCESTORS: The How and Why of Genealogy. By Gilbert H. Doane, F.A.S.G. Third Edition, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1960.

This book has been widely praised since the first edition was published in 1937. The second edition in 1948 did not show many changes, but this third edition has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. A chapter has been added on "Getting Ready to Cross the Atlantic," dealing with the preliminary steps to be taken before starting research abroad.

Aside from the information and good advice given, this book is well written and perhaps the most readable American book on the subject. The bibliographies and other appendices are most useful, and the book is indexed. It cannot be expected that the references and lists included in any book of this type will be absolutely exhaustive. The only surprising omission noted by this reviewer (unless somehow he missed it) is the index to Revolutionary pension files, now well along towards completion, published serially by the National Genealogical Society in its Quarterly. This does not seem to be included in Appendix D; and this index will shortly render unnecessary the advice given on page 121 to write to the National Archives to inquire whether there is a pension file in the desired name.

VERMONT PROBATE DISTRICTS. A useful listing of the Vermont probate districts, by Grace W. W. Reed and Winifred Lovering Holman, was published in 1951 (supra, 27:65-69). As the issue containing this is out of print and no longer available, we call attention to the fact that the listing was reprinted, by permission, in the Vermont Historical Society News and Notes for March 1960.

THE MARYLAND AND DELAWARE GENEALOGIST. Editor, Raymond B. Clark, Jr., 118 C Street, S.E., Washington 3,

D.C. Quarterly; Vol. 1, No. 3, March 1960. Subscription rates, \$5.00 per year; single issue, \$1.50.

The appearance of this new quarterly was briefly noted in our April issue, before we had seen a copy. Such regional genealogical publications have been on the increase of late and, provided they can obtain sufficient subscriber support, will fill a need.

The articles in the present issue are well chosen, devoted largely to record source material, such as early nineteenth century Queen Anne County Marriage Licenses, the 1800 Census of Washington County, Md., early wills of Calvert County, 1700 Taxables in Baltimore County, gravestone inscriptions of Dorchester County, Md., family records, and query and review sections. The present issue contains 24 pages (11x8 1/2 inches), mimeographed, with paper covers, wired.

IN MEMORIAM

The genealogical fraternity suffered severe losses in the year 1960.

Charles Carroll Gardner, whose avocation for many years was the tracing and putting in order of the early families of New Jersey, died in California soon after moving there to be near his children. His work was widely recognized and he was a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists. A few years ago he favored this quarterly with a valuable article.

Dr. Arthur Adams, much loved by his genealogical associates, passed away in Boston. For some years he had been the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. From its inception and until his recent retirement, he was President of the American Society of Genealogists. He was one of the Contributing Editors of this quarterly so long as he remained active in contributing articles.

Waldo Chamberlain Sprague of Wollaston, Mass., long interested in genealogy, had retired and planned to devote his time to his hobby. He had started contributing very valuable articles to this quarterly, and we were on the point of inviting him to become one of our regular Contributing Editors when he was struck down by mortal illness. We are happy that he lived to see the first of his published articles in print.

BOGAERT-MIDDAGH CORRECTION

In Mr. Allen's stimulating article on this family the date of the baptism of the first child of Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert by his wife Sarah Jorisy Rapalje is thrice given (*supra*, 36:130-132) as 19 Aug. 1655. This is an error, for the baptism is recorded in the registers of the Dutch church on Manhattan as having taken place on 19 Dec. 1655. The correct date allows for a complete *annus luctus* and permits us to place the marriage of this couple as late as early 1655.

The suggestion by the Editor-in-Chief, appended to the same article (36:136), while acute, is unfortunately shown to be impossible by the other Dutch document printed by Dr. Seversmith [*Colonial Families*, 3:1456] and alluded to but not quoted by Mr. Allen. This is an undated petition to the Court at Vianen (Court Archives, Heijcop, No. 756) to which is attached a notarial paper dated 26 Dec. 1646. In this petition Teunis Gysbert Boomgaert and Maes Woutersz, both living at Schoonrewoert, guardians and blood relations of the still minor children of Gysbert Anthonis Boomgaert and Aertgen Bastiaens his wife, both deceased at Heijcop, request that Peter Gysbertsz, Sheriff and Secretary of Heijcop, be appointed guardian in their stead, as Teunis Gysbertsz is an old man above eighty and Maes Woutersz is totally deaf. If the said Teunis was still living on 26 Dec. 1646, he could hardly have been dead in 1636, as Mr. Jacobus suggested.

Mr. Allen did not note in his article that if the grandson and namesake of the last-named Teunis Gysbertszen Bogaert was, indeed, a minor under the Roman-Hollandish law, which is the obvious conclusion we should reach from the Leerdam document quoted by both Dr. Seversmith and Mr. Allen, then he could have been born ca. 1632. If so, he was then only about seven years younger than Sarah Jorisy Rapalje who was born at Albany on 9 June 1625. She was only six months past thirty when her first Bogaert child was born and the Theunis of the Leerdam document could then have been twenty-three. I am, however, quite convinced by Mr. Allen's masterly handling of the American evidence that Theunis Gysbertszen Middagh of New Amsterdam and Brooklyn was, indeed, the father of Aert Theuniszen Middagh of Brooklyn, and therefore the father must have been an older man.

—George E. McCracken

CORRECTIONS FOR THE ADSIT GENEALOGY

From three wills on file in the Dutchess County Courthouse it is possible to add the following notes with reference to the Adsit Genealogy noticed supra, 36:35.

P. 4, no. 6: The will of Samuel² Adsit (B-626), dated 4 Jan. 1805, probated 18 April 1806, names beloved wife Abigail, son John's heirs (as below), beloved child Esther Humphrey (whose married name was previously not known); heirs of Abigail Lamfear (her married name also unknown); heirs of Samuel Adsit Jr. (as below); grandson-in-law William Canfield [sic], Sylvanus Beckwith, executors. The heirs of Abigail Lamfear are not named; those of John³, no. 19, are the same as given in the genealogy except that Dorcas⁴ had married William Canfield, not Campbell as in the genealogy—this name was read clearly twice in the will. The heirs of Samuel³ Adsit, no. 20, appear as "Silas and his heirs, Sarah Adsit, and Mary Husted," which is entirely out of harmony with the list of ten children assigned to this family by the compiler. He lists neither Silas nor Sarah, and his Mary is the tenth child, undated, but placed after a son born 1798, so hardly old enough to be married by 1805.

P. 5, no. 29: The genealogy lists George³ Adsit as son of Benjamin², and gives him a wife Elizabeth ——. His will (B-67), dated 17 Oct. 1796, probated 27 June 1797, says he was of Stanford, confirms the name of the wife, mentions eldest son Abraham, and unnamed youngest child not yet of age; executors: Silvenus Beckwith, Henry Stewart, Elizabeth Adsit; witnesses: James Warren, Nathan S. Beckwith, Patience Crandle (her mark).

P. 6, no. 9: The will of Stephen Adsit of Washington, Dutchess County, dated 21 March 1793, probated 1 June 1796 (B-15), shows his family as presented in the genealogy except that after mentioning the [second] wife Mary, the son Stephen is called "our son," which if literally interpreted would make it appear that Mary was his mother, not stepmother, but the genealogy dates the marriage to Mary Purdy on 26 Dec. 1776, and the birth of Stephen³ on 5 Nov. 1772.

—George E. McCracken

SIBLINGS OF IDENTICAL NAME

The article by Mr. Hunt and myself in July 1960 [supra, 36:158-159] concerning living brothers and sisters of the same name, has aroused considerable interest and several have written and offered further exam-

ples. Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman refers to two good examples in her Stevens-Miller Ancestral Lines: Edmund Rice had two daughters Lydia, and Peter Weare had two daughters Mary, all of whom lived to marry. She does not recall seeing instances in the English American colonies past 1700.

Though rare, instances can be found much later. Mr. Cameron Allen calls attention to one George Allen Lowe (Loe), born in Charlotte County, Va., 20 Sept. 1782, died (after sojourns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama) in Hot Springs County, Territory of Arkansas, and in his will made 17 Sept. 1835, proved 4 Oct. 1838, names his children including a Mary Walton and a Mary "Loe." The former was Mary Wilkerson Lowe (by his first wife, Martha Wilkerson), born 1 July 1810 and wife of Samuel W. Walton; the latter was Mary Lowe, a child by his second wife, Tabitha Owen. He is acquainted with a gentleman (whom we may call Mr. XXX Jr.) whose two sons (by different wives) were both given his own name, the elder being XXX "the third," and the younger, XXX "the fourth."

Mr. Allen also points out that occasionally names of the same origin though different in form were given to two children in the same family. He cites a deed dated 22 Aug. 1767 by which John Van Etten of the Fork Township, Northampton Co., Pa., conveyed to Johannis Van Etten of Delaware Township, same county, lots which had been conveyed to Jacob Van Etten, "father of them the said John Van Etten and Johannis Van Etten..." Possibly the anglicized Dutch father failed to realize that John is the English equivalent of Johannis.

Mr. Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., questions whether the William le Botiller cited from Dugdale's Baronage is a legitimate example, as it was a surmise on Dugdale's part that two brothers bore this name and Mr. Sheppard has worked out a different solution which he has proved to the satisfaction of the editor of the New Complete Peerage. He is familiar with the custom, however, and cites a Webster example from his Ancestry and Descendants of Thomas Stickney Evans and Sarah Ann Fifield.

Another example, this side of 1700, is that of Daniel Osborn of East Hampton, Long Island. One of his sons by his first wife was Daniel (ca.1692-1757) of East Hampton. The father married second, 3 Nov. 1712, Elizabeth Hedges, and died 6 Jan. 1712/13 aged 48. His widow bore a posthumous son, baptized 9 Aug. 1713, who was also christened Daniel, and apparently this Daniel also survived and died at Southold, Long Island, 5 Aug. 1779 in his 66th year (gravestone).

—D. L. J.

TALMADGE-LEEK-HALSEY

In the account of "Certain Halsey-Pool Groups, Morris County, N. J." [supra, 36:21-28], the first husband of Hannah (Talmadge)(Leek) Halsey, wife of Ezra Halsey of Morristown, N.J., was not identified. She may have been the second wife of Daniel⁴ Leek of East Hampton, N.Y.

Daniel Leek was baptized at East Hampton 29 Oct. 1710 as son of Ichabod³ (Ebenezer², Philip¹) and Sarah (Ludlam)(Parsons) Leek. Daniel married (probably first) at East Hampton 4 Oct. 1732 Hannah Jessup, baptized at East Hampton 17 July 1715 as daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Stratton) Jessup. The Leeks had eleven children, the last baptized at East Hampton in 1754. Amos, the ninth of the eleven, whom Dr. Seversmith [Colonial Families] places in Chester, Morris Co., N.J., had a son Jessup. Thus all Daniel's children were probably by Hannah Jessup.

The Mrs. Leek who died at East Hampton 22 April 1758 was probably Hannah (Jessup) Leek rather than a second wife of Daniel's father, Ichabod, as Dr. Seversmith has suggested.

By 10 Oct. 1760 Hannah Talmadge, baptized at East Hampton 8 Oct. 1727 as daughter of John and Ann Talmadge, was the wife of a Leek, probably of Daniel since Daniel Leek was named an executor of John Talmadge's will [Abstracts, New York Wills, 6:358-9].

Thus Daniel Leek probably married second, Hannah Talmadge, between 1758 and 1760, and was apparently still alive in 1764 when John Talmadge's will was proved. The argument revolves around what Mrs. Leek died in 1758 and the fact that Daniel Leek was an executor of John Talmadge's will which named one of his daughters as Hannah Leek.

Hannah (Talmadge)(Leek) Halsey apparently had no children by either husband, though young enough to have had some by either. Despite this, her identification was an important factor in the chain of evidence by which Mr. Jacobus in his article sought to show that her sister Jerusha Talmadge left Cady-Pool descendants in New Jersey.

James W. Dayton, Jr., Redding, Conn.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP ETC. REQUIRED BY LAW

Statement required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946 and June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 208) showing the ownership, management and circulation of

The American Genealogist published quarterly at New Haven, Conn., for Oct. 1, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business manager are:

Donald L. Jacobus 554 Central Ave., New Haven

2. The owner is [NO] a corporation, partnership or firm]:

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3 and 4. There are NO bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 458

[signed] Donald L. Jacobus

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of Sept. 1960

[seal]

Frank W. Flood

(My commission expires April 1st, 1964)

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No paid advertising whatever is accepted. Since the inception of the magazine, professional subscribers have been allowed the courtesy of a listing on the back cover. Since no charge is made for this service, and since any changes on the page require retyping of the master copy for the entire page, no changes can be made during the course of the volume or year. Those desiring a change are requested to have copy in our hands before Sept. 15, 1961, to apply to the year 1962. As the page is now full, we are unable to accept additional listings from new subscribers for the 1961 volume, but arrangements can be made for 1962 if we are advised prior to Sept. 15th next.

G E N E A L O G I S T S

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Helen A. Shuffie, Box 409, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. Successor to Philip Mack Smith. Searches of census, land, military, and pension records and all other types of records in the National Archives.

Ruth Easterbrook Thomas, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Telephone, Lafayette 3-8872. Member of New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Mrs. Charles Delmar Townsend, 275 South Winooski Ave., Burlington, Vermont. Research for attorneys. Family histories and lineages compiled.

W. A. Walter, 3924 Circle Dr., Independence, Mo. Census records searched from microfilm and 7" x 8" photo-copies supplied of pages containing desired names. Can furnish similar copies from any microfilm. Also photo-copies of papers.

Thomas B. Wilson, 632 East 12th Street, New York 9, N.Y. New Jersey records searched. Special fields: Quakers and Loyalists.

